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THRONGS GREET NATION'S CHIEF IN TWIN CITIES

President's Visit to Norse-American Centenary Wins Northwest's Enthusiasm

PUBLIC RECEPTION AT STATE HOUSE

Four Governors of Norse Descent on Committee Welcoming Presidential Party

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 8 (Special President Coolidge has endeared himself to the people of the northwest. There can be no mistaking the tumultuous reception the Nation's Chief Executive has won by his visit to the Twin Cities, where this afternoon he delivers the principal address of the elaborate four-day program arranged for the centennial observance of Norse immigrtaion to America.

It is not quite three years since Mr. Coolidge, then Vice-President in the Harding Administration, came to address the multitudes at the Minnesota State Fair. Standing in the same place which he occupies this afternoon, Mr. Coolidge attempted to preach the gospel of Republicanism in this center of "radicalism," but he found an audience impatient to see automobile races and not at all impressed with the presence of the Vice-President of the United States.

A Different Story

Today the story was quite a different one. The temper of the people of the northwest has changed. Prosperity has returned—if indeed it was ever absent—and the record of Mr. Coolidge has been such as to endear him to his Minnesota and Dakota constituents, who now regard him to be one of the great Executives in national history.

Recollecting that three years ago the reception accorded Mr. Coolidge was not overcordial, the people of the northwest country instinctively set out to welcome him wholeheartedly. It was in this mood that 5000 people thronged the new St. Paul station last night to greet the Coolidge party—and to acclaim their President. Thousands of others lined the streets through which Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge rode rapidly to the home of Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, whose guests they are during their short stay.

Waving Crowds Along Route

St. Paul and Minneapolis are gayly decorated, ostensibly for the Norse-American centennial celebration, but actually in honor of President Coolidge. All along the route of the presidential train yesterday groups of men and women stood waving, in spite of the fact that no little effort was made to keep secret the movements of the train. At Adams, Minn., a small junction point, at least a thousand people crowded around the car and at their insistent demand the Chief Executive put in an appearance on the rear platform, accompanied by Mrs. Coolidge and Mr. Kellogg.

This morning Mr. Coolidge was awake early to keep a half dozen appointments made for him at the Kellogg home. Leaving the home shortly before noon, the President and his party rode directly to the Hotel Nicollet in Minneapolis to be luncheon guests of the directors of the Norse-American Centenary. The President's address this afternoon is in response to Governor Christianson's introduction.

Public Reception at Capitol

Tonight the President and Mrs. Coolidge will be guests of honor at a public reception in the state capitol building. Their hosts will be Governor Christianson, John J. Blaine, Governor of Wisconsin; A. G. Sorlie, Governor of North Dakota, and Carl Gunderson, Governor of South Dakota, all of Norwegian ancestry.

The presidential train is scheduled to start its return trip to Washington at 11:30 p. m. Among those who greeted the President today was Lars Oftedal, Norway's official representative, and C. I. Hambro, a member of the Norwegian Storthing, who accompanies Mr. Oftedal.

"We are indeed highly pleased to be able to be present at what promises to be such a historic event as the Norse-American Centennial," said Mr. Hambro, "especially since this is the first time in Norway's history that the Nation has sent two official representatives abroad to participate in such an event."

"Mayflower of the North"

"This centennial," said Gisle Bothne, chairman of the centenary board, "will in some measure do for those of the Mayflower of the North who came over in 1825 what the tercentennial celebration at Plymouth Rock did for the descendants of the original Mayflower. The centennial will be an event never to be forgotten.

"Tens of thousands of the present generation will have visualized the life of the early Norse pioneers, how they labored and sacrificed that we might gain wisdom, happiness, and material comfort, and lead such lives that Norway should not be ashamed of us in America and America should not regret that she invited us to her shores."

POSTMEN ELECT BOSTON BAN

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., June 8—The Massachusetts State Letter-Carriers' Association, closed its convention here after electing the following officers: President, Joel Abrahams of Boston; vice-president, Maurice F. McKenna of Lawrence; secretary, John J. English of Worcester; treasurer, E. J. Hynes of Fitchburg; delegate to the national convention at Detroit, Dennis A. Shea of New Bedford.

De Rivera to Land Troops at Alhucemas

By Special Cable

Tangier, June 8

EXTENSIVE preparations are being made at Algeciras and Ceuta for a landing in force at Alhucemas in a week's time, which operation, it is said, Primo de Rivera will conduct personally. The landing will no doubt be strongly resisted as, if successful, it would probably end in the taking of Adjdir, the stronghold of Abd-el-Krim, close by.

Moreover Alhucemas Bay, being a natural harbor, has been much used by the Riffians for landing contraband.

Strikes Still Spreading in Chinese Cities

London Regards Situation as More Serious—No News of Missionaries

LONDON, June 8 (AP)—Official circles today regarded the Chinese situation as more serious, because of reports received here that the strikes were spreading in various Chinese cities.

No news has been received here regarding the condition of missionaries in the interior of China. Advices were that demonstrations continued in Peking, Shanghai and Canton, but that public utilities such as water works and electric plants continued to function in those cities.

Appointment of Delegation Makes Good Impression

PEKING, China, June 8 (AP) — The delegation appointed by the foreign legations to investigate the rioting growing out of the strike in the Japanese-owned cotton mills at Shanghai left for that city this morning, and should arrive in from 48 to 60 hours. The appointment of the delegation, which consists of the secretaries of the various legations, has created a good impression among the Chinese and is giving the authorities and the conservative unofficial element a basis upon which to appeal for moderation in the attitude of the natives toward the foreigners.

The only evidence of activity by the agitating students yesterday was the distribution of hand bills purporting to be the collective demands of 30 schools. These documents, more or less hysterically phrased, demanded redress and remedy for the conditions contributing to the Shanghai situation. The newspaper comment has been unusually calm and analytical, but its keynote is that the time has arrived when China must have her political rights restored.

An open letter issued over the signatures of a group of locally prominent Chinese, including Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, former Foreign Minister, urges the foreigners to try to understand the Chinese viewpoint and appeals to the Chinese to refrain from antagonizing the foreigners. It asks that both seek adjustment through friendly consultation and conciliation.

Reports received from Shanghai are reassuring. The outbreak at Chinkiang, where there was some rioting, appears to have been soon over, and no casualties are reported. The abatement of the rioting synchronized with the arrival of the American torpedo boat destroyer, Paul Jones.

Dispatches from Kaifeng, in Tonan Province, report that the strike and the student movement against foreigners have created a serious situation there. Private advices from Taianfu, Shantung Province, say rioters damaged the plant of the Asiatic Petroleum Company, though not seriously.

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BRITAIN REPLIES TO FRENCH NOTE REGARDING PACT

Document Concerning German Security Proposal Delivered to M. Briand

By Special Cable

GENEVA, June 8—Austen Chamberlain, British Minister of Foreign Affairs, handed the reply to the French note on the proposed security pact to Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, today.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 8—Only one further alteration to the French reply to Germany, on the subject of the latter's security pact proposals is asked by the British in the note handed by Mr. Chamberlain to M. Briand at Geneva today a representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands. The change proposed by the British would have the effect of making it clearer that the proposed pact is to be bilateral, giving equal security to Germany and France, and to show that the pact is to be under the auspices of the League. The point at issue is officially described as "minor."

The Monitor is informed that it is proposed to get round the difficulty of deciding whether France shall have full liberty of entering the demilitarized zone at its own discretion if it thinks Germany is attacking Poland or Czechoslovakia, by adopting an automatic definition of "aggressor" on the lines advocated in the Geneva arbitration pact, which Mr. Chamberlain turned down recently.

Peace Prospect Brightens With Security Pact Accord

By Special Cable

PARIS, June 8—Aristide Briand, the Foreign Minister, has made known that he expects to return to Paris from Geneva on Wednesday with the complete approbation of Austen Chamberlain for the proposed French reply to Germany on the subject of the peace pact. So confident is he that it is intended to dispatch the document without delay and it should, according to present anticipations, reach Berlin not later than next week.

This important prospect, which results from a series of diplomatic letters between Mr. Chamberlain and the Marquess of Crewe and conversations between M. Briand and the Marquess of Crewe in Paris and M. de Fleuriau and Mr. Chamberlain in London, is regarded here as completely overshadowing the program of the Council of the League which, nevertheless, is exceptionally interesting.

Paris newspapers carry nothing else, for it is realized that if the arrangement is brought to fruition, peace will be solemnly declared in western Europe voluntarily and more precisely than at Versailles. From the beginning of the Ministry it has appeared certain to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that an understanding would be reached, for M. Briand, who nearly succeeded in obtaining a Franco-British pact at Cannes, is too intelligent to allow the present opportunity to slip away merely by continually asking for more.

It is only necessary to compare the Cannes protocol with the present proposals to realize how vastly superior from the French viewpoint is that which is offered today. There was no suggestion in 1922 that England would guarantee the eastern frontiers of Germany. Today France gets an unlimited British pledge with all the forces for the Rhine frontier, whereas at Cannes it was a restricted pledge.

PRINCE AT DURBAN

DURBAN, Union of South Africa, June 8 (AP)—Free of official functions for three days, the Prince of Wales is spending a holiday here. Today's program included a round of golf and a polo game.

Survey of Chile Planned to Promote Understanding

DR. ISAAC J. COX — Underwood & Underwood

Dr. Cox to Depart on Eight Months' Trip to South American Republic to Acquaint Americans With Workings of Its Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 8 — To promote better understanding between the United States and Chile, Dr. Isaac J. Cox, professor of history at Northwestern University, is to make an interpretative survey of the political and social situation, governmental institutions and history of the South American Republic.

The investigation is to be conducted at the invitation of Dr. L. S. Rowe, president of the Pan-American Union and A. S. Merriman, president of Carnegie Institution of Washington. It is one of a series of similar studies of South American countries being made under the general direction of the Pan-American Union to gain authentic information about the fundamentals actuating the governments, and to aid in helping increase friendly relations between them and North America.

Dr. Cox plans to depart for Chile about the first of January when the Government to be placed in power at the fall elections will have just assumed control.

Eight Months' Survey

Dr. Cox told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, in an exclusive interview, that he expects to remain in Chile at least eight months to gather the facts from every available source. His reports are to be published in brochures, such as are being issued on similar surveys of other South American countries.

The chief objective of the investigation is to gather for dissemination in the United States and elsewhere accurate data regarding conditions in the republic and to reveal the fundamentals upon which the Government has been established. Dr. Cox suggested that many nations might obtain valuable information about some social and humanitarian ideals of Chile that could be adopted more widely.

"For 35 years Chile has been convinced that no progress can be made and that great problems cannot be settled by civil or other wars," he explained. "It took a monstrous civil war in Chile to realize this, but they have not had uprisings since that time.

"The purpose of the study will be to try to interpret without prejudice and with truthful information from all available sources the development of governmental institutions and to show how they represent the national aspirations of the country. The survey will attempt to show the gradual development of social conditions. There is wider suffrage in Chile now.

Well-Ordered Government

"Dr. Rowe, director-general of the Pan-American Union, brought out the idea with a view of giving us in this country a fair impression of the Government of Chile. Many of these countries in South America belong to a different group from some of the nations of Central America.

"The country has some very definite political tenets and certainly is

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'GAS' TAX FUNDS 'SIDETRACKED,' MOTOR ASSOCIATION CHARGES

Diversion of Funds From Good Roads Upkeep and Pyramid Taxation Must Cease, in Opinion of Grange Official

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 8—Motorists complain that a large part of the money paid for gasoline tax is diverted from the maintenance of good roads, to which it should legitimately be applied.

Motorists in seven states permitted $11,000,000 of gasoline money to slip away last year so that as far as official records show, no part of this slice was spent on highways or highway improvements, says a statement issued by the American Automobile Association. This constituted one-seventh of the gasoline levy.

The inquiry into the diversion of the tax into wrong channels was made by A. M. Loomis of the National Grange, who is also a member of the advisory board of the District of Columbia division, A. A. A.

Admitting the equitable character of the tax, which has now been adopted by 43 states and the District of Columbia, Mr. Loomis predicts the "destruction of the gas taxation structure unless the following two tendencies are forthwith discontinued:

"First—Misappropriation of the tax to other than road purposes.

"Second—The disposition to pyramid the tax by adding a cent or two at a time.

"In Pennsylvania a total of $6,800,000 of the $9,089,941 raised from the tax went into the 'general fund' of the State. A part of it went back to the counties where it was raised, but nothing, so far as the records show, went into the fund administered by the State Highway Department.

"In Maryland $476,000 failed to reach the State Highway Department; in Texas, where roads and how to build them is the outstanding problem, $970,000 of the $3,892,769 raised by the tax was put into the free school fund. North Dakota put every cent realized from the gas levy into the general fund.

"South Carolina turned into the general fund $729,000, or one-third of the entire tax. Montana went South Carolina one better and put 40 per cent of the tax into the general fund of the State. Georgia put one-third or a little over a million into the general fund."

Summarizing the situation with regard to the gasoline tax, Mr. Loomis said:

"Forty-three states now have passed the gas tax law, Minnesota and Kansas being the latest converts with a 2-cent tax act effective May 1.

"The states still studying the gas tax proposition include Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and the island possession, Hawaii."

LISBON ARRESTS NEWS WRITERS

Authorities' Desire to Conceal Country's Condition Cause of Action

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LISBON, June 5 (By Mail to London)—The Christian Science Monitor correspondent with the other foreign correspondents here have been undergoing very disagreeable treatment at the hands of the police, and have been arrested. Although the British minister's protest to the Portuguese Government had the effect of the Times correpondent and the Monitor correspondent being released and allowed to return to their homes, they have been only conditionally free, and their days have been occupied between the police court and the British embassy for the last fortnight.

Representatives of the United Press and other newspapermen, being Portuguese citizens, had to remain in prison for over a fortnight, but now only one is still under arrest. He is a Spaniard and will be placed on the frontier and forbidden to live in Portugal.

The accusations were that "mendacious" reports had been sent abroad especially to America, and so the Portuguese authorities thought the best way to find out the culprits was to arrest all the correspondents. The truth is that they do not wish the social and political conditions of the country to be revealed, and this measure was meant to frighten the correspondents into silence.

The head of police recognized that the Monitor correspondent's arrest had been an error, and made a "sort of apology." It is not a comfortable situation to be openly threatened with the frontier in this country, where personal guarantees are suspended still, and where it is an undoubted fact that "La Force Prime Le Droit."

LOAN TO ITALY TO STABILIZE VALUE OF LIRA

Morgan Credit, Like Others to Europe, Planned to Protect Currency

By FREDERIC WILLIAM WILE

WASHINGTON, June 8—J. P. Morgan & Co.'s $50,000,000 credit to the banks of Italy is a far more significant transaction that is indicated on its face. It is, in fact, only the latest of a series of transactions during the past year, designed to stabilize European currencies with the aid of American gold. About a dozen different European countries have been thus aided. The United States, quietly and systematically, has been contributing toward the restoration of the gold standard throughout the Old World.

The main purpose of these American relief measures, as in the case of Italy, is to keep the currency unit of the country in question from falling to the danger point. The Italian lira has been falling at a rate that threatened serious results. Nothing less than the fate of Mussolini's régime, Washington authorities declare, was at stake. If the lira had tumbled another American cent or two in value, a crisis would have ensued in Rome, Milan, and other Italian centers that would almost inevitably have spelled disaster for the Fascist Government.

Loan Bespeaks Confidence

The Morgan firm's willingness to establish a $50,000,000 "revolving credit" for Italian banks, on the lines of the recent $300,000,000 Federal Reserve-Morgan credit to the Bank of England, appears to be a vote of confidence in Mussolini. Thomas W. Lamont, the Morgan "foreign minister," was in Rome in April and May. He satisfied himself that Mussolini's achievements in budget-balancing, taxation reform, and strong government generally are such that the Italian financial situation deserved American support.

The roll of the United States' gold credit transactions for the benefit of Europe, during 1924-1925, is as follows:

France	$100,000,000
Sweden	30,000,000
Czechoslovakia	10,000,000
Denmark	40,000,000
Finland	5,000,000
Germany	110,000,000
Great Britain	300,000,000
Austria	25,000,000
Hungary	8,000,000
Italy	50,000,000

Every dollar of these credits, aggregating $679,000,000, has been private banking capital. None of it has been supplied by the United States Treasury. It, of course, does not represent money actually sent out of the country. It is money placed to the credit of the various countries for use in case of need, and is principally of moral value in the rehabilitation of credit and exchange.

Reconstruction Credits

The amounts listed against the names of Austria and Hungary are so-called "reconstruction credits," for which the League of Nations is more or less sponsor. The $110,000,000 credit in Germany's favor is America's share under the Dawes plan of the funds required to put the German reparations bank of issue on a gold basis.

The Italian transaction is particularly interesting because the beneficiary is one of our European debtors, in fact, the largest, owing us $2,138,543,852, who have not yet funded their obligations to the United States Treasury. The Morgan deal with Italy seems to dispose of a theory irresponsibly put forward in Washington that the Coolidge Administration would "frown" on further advances of American capital to European delinquents. While "revolving credits" are not exactly loans, it is wholly improbable that even they would be extended by Wall Street without at least Washington's tacit approval.

DR. FOSDICK AT HARVARD

Harvard University announces that the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick of New York will conduct chapel services in Appleton Chapel next Sunday.

Postal Income Drops Under Higher Rates

By The Associated Press

Washington, June 8

POSTAL revenues, instead of being boosted as contemplated in the increased postage rates which became effective April 15, are declining at the rate of more than $12,000,000 a year, according to a summary of receipts for May.

Receipts at 50 selected post offices for May totaled $27,454,861, as compared with $29,983,231 for April and $29,085,090 for March. These offices, which turn in more than half of the country's total postal receipts, reported a decrease of more than $20,000 for each business day as compared with March, when the old rates were in effect.

New Lecturers Are Announced by Directors

Four New Names Appear on Christian Science Lectureship List

Election of the members to The Christian Science Board of Lectureship for the ensuing year was announced today by the Christian Science Board of Directors. Among them are four new lecturers, Gavin W. Allan, C. S. B., of Toronto; W. Stuart Booth, C. S. B., of Denver, Colo.; Salem A. Hart Jr., C. S., of Cleveland, O., and Mrs. Nelvia E. Ritchie, C. S., of Sewickley, Pa. The complete list of lecturers follows:

Calvin W. Allan, C.S.B., Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Algernon Hervey-Bathurst, C.S.B., London, England.

Frank Bell, C.S.B., Philadelphia, Pa.

W. Stuart Booth, C.S.B., Denver, Colo.

The Hon. William E. Brown, C.S.B., Los Angeles, Calif.

Lucia C. Coulson, C.S. (Miss), London, England.

Richard J. Davis, C.S., Chicago, Ill.

John Randall Dunn, C.S.B., Boston, Mass.

Mary G. Ewing, C.S.B. (Miss), Chicago, Ill.

John J. Flinn, C.S., Evanston, Ill.

Margaret Murney Glenn, C.S.B. (Miss), Boston, Mass.

Salem A. Hart Jr., C.S., Cleveland, O.

Prof. Hermann S. Hering, C.S.B., Boston, Mass.

Judge Frederick C. Hill, C.S., Clinton, Ill.

Dr. Walton Hubbard, C.S.B., Los Angeles, Calif.

William Duncan Kilpatrick, C.S.B., Detroit, Mich.

William W. Porter, C.S.B., New York City.

Nelvia E. Ritchie, C.S. (Mrs.), Sewickley, Pa.

Peter V. Ross, C.S.B., San Francisco, Calif.

Robert Stanley Ross, C.S., New York City.

Paul Stark Seeley, C.S.B., Portland, Ore.

Dr. John M. Tutt, C.S.B., Kansas City, Mo.

Bicknell Young, C.S.B., Chicago, Ill.

Following are brief biographical sketches of the new lecturers:

Mr. Allan is a native of Ontario, and received his early education in the public, collegiate and normal schools of that Province. He taught school for a time, took a business course, and for a number of years served as office manager in a large mercantile organization.

Mr. Allan became interested in Christian Science in 1898, and was healed of a chronic illness through the study of the Christian Science textbook. He united with The Mother Church in 1899. After his election to be First Reader of First Church, Toronto, in 1909, he resigned his business position and has since devoted his time exclusively to the practice of Christian Science. He has served the churches of the Province of Ontario as Committee on Publication for three years.

Mr. Allan became a teacher of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 1)

ANNUAL REPORTS ARE READ IN THE MOTHER CHURCH

Christian Scientists Gather in Boston, Mass., to Hear of Progress and Election

GRATITUDE VOICED FOR MANY BLESSINGS

Unswerving Loyalty to the Institutions and Teachings of Leader Is Rededicated

Increasing gratitude for the healing and the manifold blessings brought through Christian Science was manifest at the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., today. More than 5000 members from virtually all countries in the world, filling the spacious auditorium to overflowing, assembled to rededicate their unswerving loyalty to the institutions and teachings of Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science.

Reports, outlining the international growth of the Christian Science movement, and messages from branch churches far and near, describing the unity of purpose which has marked their continuous expansion and their single devotion to The Mother Church and its varied activities, were read at the meeting.

The service was opened by the singing of Hymn 179 from the Christian Science Hymnal, "O'er waiting harpstrings of the mind," the words of which were written by Mrs. Eddy, after which Torrance Parker, A. B., C. S., of Belmont, Mass., retiring president, read the following selections:

The Bible: Psalm 24: 1-10; Psalm 100: 1-5.

Science and Health: Page 339, line 20 to 29 on page 340.

After the reading the congregation joined in silent prayer followed by audible repetition of the Lord's Prayer. This was followed by the singing of Hymn 157, "Onward Christian Soldiers."

The names of the officers for the coming year were read by Mr. Parker. They are:

President: David Newton McKee, M.A., C.S.B., of Boston, Mass.

Clerk: Ezra W. Palmer, C.S.B., of Brookline, Mass.

Treasurer: Edward L. Ripley, C.S., of Brookline, Mass.

Mr. McKee, the new president, is a native of Ohio and was brought up in the Presbyterian Church. He received the degree of B.A. following the conclusion of a classical course in Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Indiana, and afterwards received the degree of M.A. He became interested in Christian Science in 1889 and since that time has practiced Christian Science healing continuously. He was for a time Pastor of First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Scranton, Pennsylvania, before Mrs. Eddy had ordained the Bible and Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures to be the Pastor of all Christian Science Churches. He then served as First Reader of that Church until 1902. He is a pupil of our beloved Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, taught by her in her last class in Concord, New Hampshire, November, 1898, and since that time has been a teacher of Christian Science.

Retiring President's Address

Mr. Parker then addressed the meeting as follows:

Friends: This meeting is held in accordance with the provisions of Article XIII, Section 1, of the Church Manual of this Church, by Mary Baker Eddy, which Section reads as follows:

"Annual Meetings. Section 1. The regular meetings of The Mother Church shall be held annually, on Monday following the first Sunday in June. No other than its officers are required to be present. These assemblies shall be for listening to the reports of Treasurer, Clerk, and Committees, and general reports from the Field."

Our Leader, Mrs. Eddy, in June, 1903, at Pleasant View, received with a spontaneous and very beautiful expression of welcome a large body of Christian Scientists who had come on to the Annual Meeting. You will find her words in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist and Miscellany," page 170. She closed by saying: "Today is fulfilled the prophecy of Isaiah: 'And the ransomed of the Lord shall return, and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads: they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away.'"

The people to whom Isaiah wrote lived at one of the great intersecting highways of the world. Babylon, Assyria, Egypt and Persia had all used Palestine as a short cut in times of war. The Holy Land, as we call it, had been ground for centuries between the millstones of raiding nations and the Israelites knew both by tradition and by personal experience the horrors of slavery and the joy of release therefrom. To them Isaiah's prophecy must have been a vivid word indeed, and as our Leader says, "Today is (it) fulfilled."

I suppose if it were to be known how many here in this house have been ransomed from some form of bondage, the response would be unanimous, and certainly we can return to this, our home, "with songs and everlasting joy upon our heads," knowing that we have "joy and gladness," and that "sorrow and sighing" have flown away.

Before turning over the gavel to our new President, I desire to express my appreciation of and my gratitude for the great privilege of being your President for one year, and of having my name in the list of officers in our Manual, on the same

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

Woman Assumes Management of North Dakota Coal Mine

Succeeds Husband as Manager of Corporation—Studied Business Problems at Dinner Table

WILTON, N. D., June 3 (Special Correspondence)—The general managership of what is believed to be the largest lignite coal mine in the United States has been assumed by a woman, Mrs. Nettie L. Macomber.

With "square dealing and good service" her motto, she recently took over the property valued at $1,000,000, succeeding her husband, Walter P. Macomber.

Her elevation to the high post came at a critical time in the company's affairs, when a long controversy with union miners was nearing its end, but there has been no trouble with the workers under her guidance.

Mrs. Macomber's appointment did not come through service in the office, but through the knowledge she gained and the recognition her advice won in dinner-table conferences in her own home. It was the custom of her husband to call in department heads frequently for dinner, and problems would be discussed following the dinner.

Throughout the 25 years Mr. Macomber had been at the head of the company, building it from "a hole in the ground" to a million-dollar property, Mrs. Macomber had been his business partner. She was familiar with all phases of mine operations, the problems of production and distribution, and in addition enjoyed an unusually close relation with miners and their families which made her services especially valuable at this time.

Mrs. Macomber is not only familiar with all parts of the mine, which is 70 to 100 feet under ground and embraces 2700 acres of lignite coal land, but personally knows almost all of the miners and employees, which number as high as 400 during the busy mining season.

In addition to solving business problems with her husband, she has been for years the unofficial welfare worker of the company, which employs many men of foreign birth. Of generous nature, she had gone into almost every miner's cottage at one time or another to make a friendly visit, extend sympathy or aid, and her friends declare that no miner's family ever lacked food or clothing if Mrs. Macomber knew aid was needed.

NEW LECTURERS ARE ANNOUNCED BY DIRECTORS

(Continued from Page 1)

Christian Science after a Normal Course with the Board of Education in 1913.

Mr. Booth is a native of Iowa, who in early boyhood removed to Denver, where he has since made his home. He was educated in the public schools of Denver, after which he engaged in business for a number of years. Through the healing of his father, Mr. Booth's family became interested in Christian Science over thirty-one years ago, and after that Mr. Booth devoted part of his time to the practice of Christian Science. Over fourteen years ago he gave up his commercial life and has since devoted his entire time to Christian Science work. He is a member of First Church, Denver, Colorado, where he has served as First Reader, and he has been Committee on Publication for the State of Colorado for nine years. Mr. Booth became a teacher of Christian Science following instruction by the Board of Education in the Normal Class of 1919.

Mr. Hart received his education in the Cleveland public schools, and is a native of that city. He was engaged in commercial pursuits, and became interested in Christian Science in 1912. Mr. Hart is a member of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Cleveland, where he has served as President, as a member of its Board of Trustees, and as First Reader. He is at the present time Committee on Publication for the State of Ohio. He has devoted his time exclusively to the practice of Christian Science since 1919. During the World War, Mr. Hart was commissioned First Lieutenant in the Development Division of the Chemical Warfare Service, being stationed at Nela Park, Cleveland, Ohio, where he functioned as property officer. Mr. Hart has been an active Mason for many years, having received the 33rd Degree.

Mrs. Ritchie was educated in the public schools of Kansas, afterward attending normal school and business college in Kansas City, Mo. She became interested in Christian Science through the healing of her husband after he had been pronounced incurable by physicians. She united with The Mother Church and with Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Kansas City, Mo., in 1907. She was active in church work there for several years and until Mr. Ritchie was transferred to Pittsburgh, Pa., as district passenger representative of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie then became members of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Sewickley, Pa., where Mrs. Ritchie has served three years as First Reader. Mrs. Ritchie was for seven years field representative of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and in that capacity addressed branch churches and societies throughout the United States, Canada, Cuba, and abroad. Mrs. Ritchie has practiced Christian Science healing for 15 years.

ACCOUNTING SCHOOL HAS RECORD CLASS

Commencement week is being observed at the Bentley School of Accounting and Finance of Boston this week, when the largest class in its history will be sent out. The chief events are the senior class banquet at the City Club on Tuesday evening, the commencement exercises at the Boston Opera House on Wednesday evening and the senior reception at the Hotel Somerset on Thursday evening.

Members of the graduating class will receive certificates, having completed their courses, but they cannot receive a diploma until they have shown by at least two years' work that they are capable of filling the higher positions in business for which they have been trained. Those who qualified for diplomas this year will receive them at these exercises.

GRADE PRICE LISTS INDORSED BY UNION

Lynn Shoe Workers Grant Plea of Manufacturers

LYNN, Mass., June 6 (Special)—Graded price lists, which will permit Lynn Shoe Manufacturers to meet their competitors on an even basis, received the full indorsement of the district council of the Amalgamated Shoe Workers of America, and officials of the various locals affiliated with the council, at a special meeting last night, and the Amalgamated unions will join with the manufacturers in petitions to the state Board of Arbitration for a readjustment of the wage lists whenever such a readjustment is sought.

The action of the council, fairly meeting an issue which has long been outstanding in the shoe situation, paves the way for a continued lease of life for the amalgamated, it is thought, and officials of the independent organization believe it will give the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union a setback in the latter's announced plan to form a joint council of shoe workers in Lynn and negotiate with the manufacturers for the adoption of the union stamp contract of the boot and shoe organization.

As a result of the amalgamated action demand of the Watson Shoe Company, the Merrill-Porter Company, and several other firms for adjustment of prices for the cheaper grade shoe, will be referred to the State Board of Arbitration, if agreeable to the manufacturers. The Swartz Shoe Company case has already been sent to the State Board.

SCOUTS TO PARADE "BUNKER HILL" DAY

Plan Pageant Depicting Boys' Part in American History

A dramatic picture of the part boys have played in the history of America will be portrayed at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill on June 17, when 3000 or more Boy Scouts, principally from Greater Boston troops but with visiting delegations from various other cities of the State, will participate in an elaborate parade and pageant, which will be the central morning feature of the celebration.

The part the Boy Scouts will take in the program is being prepared in co-operation with and at the request of the city public celebrations committee. Luke D. Mullen is chairman of the celebration, and Frank van Wart, chairman in charge of the Boy Scout program.

The parade will form on Bunker Hill Street at 10 o'clock. Edward S. Roche of Charlestown, as chief marshal, will be assisted by Duncan MacKellar, executive of the second district, as chief of staff, Bertram Webster as chief aide, and by assistant deputy commisisoners of Scout groups throughout Greater Boston.

The chief marshal will have as a mounted staff a number of Boy Scouts from Boston troops, including Charles Copeland, Clark Curtis, David Goldman, David L. Greene, Fred Janvrin, John Mulkerin, John Rae and Charles Tinkham.

COURTS CONVICT 91 OF DRUNKEN DRIVING

Ninety-one persons were convicted in Massachusetts courts last week on charges of driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor and four were committed to jail, according to the weekly survey compiled by Frank A. Goodwin, registrar of motor vehicles. Of the six persons who were convicted for the second time for this offense five received jail sentences and appealed and one was committed to jail. Of the 278 driving licenses and registrations suspended during the week 91 were suspended for driving after drinking intoxicating liquor.

Tonight at the "Pops"

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF BANKING NIGHT

Entrance of the Guests into the Wartburg, from "Tannhäuser" ..... Wagner
Overture to "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Serenade ..... Schubert-Jacchia
Fantasia, "Cavalleria Rusticana" ..... Mascagni
Suite, "Peer Gynt" ..... Grieg
"At the Convent" ..... Borodin-Marr
"Children at Play" ..... Van-Westerhout-Jacchia
Overture to "Rienzi" ..... Wagner
Selection, "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Waltz, "Tales from the Vienna Woods" ..... Strauss
March, "Washington Post" ..... Sousa

EVENTS TONIGHT

Quincy Tercentennial Celebration: Exercises in Merrymount Park, Wollaston, to include oration, selections by chorus of 500 voices, and formation of living flag by school children.

Salvation Army: Public mass meeting in honor of Commissioner Henry Mapp of England, international secretary, and Col. Richard E. Holz, general secretary, Ford Hall.

Boston University: Annual meeting of graduates of the Art Department of the School of Education, home of the director, Blanche Colman, Cambridge, 8.

Newton Theological Institution: Centennial pageant, Baptist Meeting House, Newton Center, 8.

Ringling Brothers-Barnum & Bailey Circus, Sullivan Square show grounds, Charlestown, evening; matinee tomorrow.

Executives Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce: Dinner, address by Channing H. Cox, former Governor of Massachusetts, "The Relation Between Government and Business," at the Chamber, 6.

Canopy Club: Dinner, Boston Chamber of Commerce, 6.

Watertown Federation of Churches: Annual meeting, Unitarian Building, Watertown, 6:30.

Boston School Committee: Meeting, 15 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Theaters

B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2, 8.
Copley—"The Bad Man," 8:15.
Shubert—"Rose-Marie," 8.

Photoplays

St. James—"Cyrano de Bergerac," 2:15, 8:15.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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Radio

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280.3 Meters)

6 p. m.—Children's Half-Hour Stories and Music, "Ma" Stewart. 6:30—WNAC dinner dance orchestra, direction Julien Berger. 7:05—Bits from "7-11" all-colored musical comedy. 7:35—Concert, Copley-Plaza orchestra. 8—"Old Timers' Hour," by the Linnell Entertainers. 9—Relay from WEAN, Providence.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333.3 Meters)

8 p. m.—Program arranged by F. William Kempf, violinist. 8:45—Concert by E. H. Bend, baritone, accompanied by Michael J. Healey. 9—Concert by Florence Shortsleeve Fay, violinist; Myrtle I. Ashe, pianist, and Fabiola D. Richardson, soprano. 9:30—Market report as furnished by the United States department of agriculture at Boston. 9:40—"At the Theaters," with A. L. S. Wood. 9:50—Baseball results of games played by the Eastern, American and National leagues.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (475.9 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Big Brother Club. 7:30—Ramon Ricalde, tenor; Orlando Ricalde, baritone. 8—Musicale. 8:45—Program from WEAF, New York City.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Newton Theological Institution: Alumni day at centennial celebration, business meetings and reunions morning and afternoon.

Boston University: Annual class picnic of seniors of School of Education, Riverside, afternoon.

Baseball: Boston Red Sox vs. Cleveland, Fenway Park, 3:15.

Advertising Club of Boston: Luncheon, Hotel Bellevue, 12:30.

Pine Ridge Home of Rest for Horses, open to visitors 11 to 6.

Radio

WNAC, Boston, Mass. (280.3 Meters)

10:30 a. m.—Bible readings, the Rev. George W. Owen, Congregational Church, Hyde Park. 10:40 — WNAC Women's Club talks—Jean Sargent, Martha Lee. 1 p. m.—Concert orchestra. 4—Dance orchestra, direction Billy Losez. 4:20—Contralto solos, Ruth Leighton; Alma Knowles, accompanist. 4:35—Lakehurst Sextet.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (475.9 Meters)

2 p. m.—Napoli Four. 3—Organ recital from Boston Chamber of Commerce. 4—Mlle. Genevieve Gansouenat, soprano.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

New York, June 8
By the Associated Press

NORMAN NIXON, chauffeur for a furniture company, who lost $2248 in cash and checks which he had collected for his employers now is considering an offer that he, his wife and children spend a vacation at the country estate of the man who found the money. The finder returned it just as the loss was reported to the company.

The wallet containing the money slipped from Mr. Nixon's truck Saturday and was found by Philip Weinstock, a manufacturer who called at Mr. Nixon's home after finding the loser's address on a card in the wallet.

Mr. Weinstock told Mr. Nixon that he noticed his wife and five children seemed to need a rest and he accordingly made the offer for the vacation in Greene County.

Chicago, Ill.
Special Correspondence

"HE IS a friend of mine." This is what they say "over in back of the yards" about the Rev. R. Keene Ryan, pastor of the Garfield Boulevard Presbyterian Church, who devotes most of the time he is not preaching to aiding those who are in poverty, incapacitated, or in trouble.

Tall and spare, a product of the Kentucky hills, he came to Chicago about a quarter of a century ago, and his congregation being in that part of the city known as the Stock Yards District, he early saw the possibility of doing good among a people who needed raising up and the touch of a helping hand.

He may be seen at any time going about here and there throughout the territory "back of the yards," giving aid and comfort to the men and their families in distress. Political or religious faith, degree of education, position, or possessions, do not figure in the work of this "friend" when he learns of an opportunity to help anyone. Day time or any time of the night is his time to go forth when the call comes. He has devoted his career to the aiding of the people of his community impartially and tenderly.

Many are the friends this unselfish devotion to the uplifting of mankind has brought to him. Among those who say, "He is a friend of mine," are now bankers, packers, merchants, politicians, and others in high positions. Many of these have moved to other parts of the country, but they all remember the work that is being done by their "friend" and each year send him contributions of some kind, so that he can carry on his work.

CAMP FIRE GIRLS PROVIDE SCHOLARSHIPS

Awarding of scholarships to five young students in the music school settlements of Boston, New York, and Cleveland, is announced by the Camp Fire Girls in America. The Boston girls to win the honor are Lottie Lipofsky and Helen Cohen, students at the Boston Music School Settlement, 41 Allen Street. Miss Cohen is a piano student. Miss Lipofsky is in the seventh grade of the Abraham Lincoln School, and plays the violin.

Money for this fund has been earned by Camp Fire girls. The others who will share in the awards are: Ann Cairns, cello, from the Greenwich House Music Settlement, 44 Barrow Street, New York City; Ruth Fletcher, violin, and Hilda Berkowitz, violin, from he Cleveland Music School Settlement.

MAINE A. F. OF L. ELECTS OFFICIALS

WATERVILLE, Me., June 6—A. F. Eagles of Portland was unanimously re-elected president of the Maine Federation of Labor for his third year at the closing session of the convention here yesterday afternoon. E. H. Fitzgerald, Augusta, was re-elected treasurer for his eighteenth consecutive term and Howard C. Woodside, South Portland secretary and legislative agent, both without opposition.

Other officers are: first vice-president, Floyd Coons, Woodland; second vice-president, Walter Baker, Millinocket; third vice-president, C. H. Merrow, Lewiston; fourth vice-president, Edward E. Carey, Waterville; fifth vice-president, Joseph Eaton, Portland; sixth vice-president, Lee Hall, Augusta. It was voted to hold the 1926 convention in Portland.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy tonight and Tuesday, possibly with thunder showers; warmer Tuesday, moderate east shifting to south winds.

New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Tuesday; probably showers; moderate southeast and south winds.

Weather Outlook for Week: Cooler Monday in north Atlantic states and Monday or Tuesday in middle Atlantic states and moderate temperature thereafter; showers probable during week.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)

Albany	70	Memphis	74
Atlantic City	64	Montreal	70
Boston	56	Nantucket	54
Buffalo	70	New Orleans	78
Calgary	46	New York	62
Charleston	78	Philadelphia	66
Chicago	76	Pittsburgh	72
Denver	46	Portland, Me.	52
Des Moines	60	Portland, Ore.	58
Eastport	46	San Francisco	52
Galveston	80	St. Louis	74
Hatteras	76	St. Paul	58
Helena	46	Seattle	54
Jacksonville	78	Tampa	76
Kansas City	56	Washington	78
Los Angeles	60		

High Tides at Boston

(Daylight Saving Time)
Monday, 1:29 p. m.; Tuesday, 1:39 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:47 p. m.

LOOK FOR THIS SIGN
BATTERY "Exide" SERVICE
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920 Market St., Wheeling, W. Va.
Auto Electric Repair on National Road

ELSA BRANDSTROM TELLS OF HER WORK

Writes of Cheer American Gifts Have Brought in Europe

In an old castle of Saxony and the beautiful park that surrounds it several hundred little children, victims of the World War, are being brought back to happiness and normal activity through the contributions of sympathetic Americans.

These gifts were made to Elsa Brandstrom of Sweden when she visited the United States in the winter and spring of 1923 to raise funds for establishing a home in central Europe for children. Under date of Feb. 28, 1925, Miss Brandstrom has sent a report to American friends of the work that has been accomplished through their generosity.

She relates that in December, 1923, she leased the old castle Neusorge by Alt-Mittwaida in Saxony for a period of 10 years at the rate of $2500 per annum. The castle, though 200 years old, was rebuilt some years ago and turned into a practical home that will accommodate 240 children. Miss Brandstrom is in charge.

During the last year, 723 children were received in Neusorge. Most of them were orphans of prisoners taken to Siberia. For them she hopes Neusorge will prove a permanent home. The others were received for periods varying from six weeks to eight months. The average cost of caring for each child per day was 42 cents. Twenty-two per cent of the expense was covered with orphans' pensions and contributions from relatives.

"The orphans for whom Neusorge is now home are of all ages, and my dearest wish is to be able to provide for these children and to develop them in all ways until they are prepared to make their own way as useful members of society," Miss Brandstrom writes, hoping that her American friends will continue contributions so that the home can be maintained as long as needed.

Pictures Show Port's Growth

Boston's Shipping Activities Depicted in Effort to Expand Foreign Commerce

Motion pictures of the port of Boston, showing its facilities for landing passengers and cargo; the army base terminal, Commonwealth Pier, South Boston drydock and other large waterfront projects from both the land and water side; shipping in operation; the visit of Charles G. Dawes, Vice-President of the United States, and scores of other features of the port, were exhibited for the first time in the main dining room of the Boston Chamber of Commerce today.

Admission was by invitation and prominent port officials, shipping men and the governing board of the Maritime Association of the Chamber of Commerce, were present. The film was in six reels and was prepared to advertise the shipping facilities of the port. Nearly a year was required to make it.

The film will be shown before commercial organizations, chambers of commerce and civic clubs throughout the country, particularly in the middle west, where much transatlantic cargo originates in an effort to increase the foreign commerce of this port.

CANADA'S TOURIST BUSINESS

OTTAWA, June 6 (AP)—Nearly 2,000,000 automobiles were admitted to Canada last year with tourist parties from the United States, according to a statement issued yesterday by A. W. Campbell, Federal Commissioner of Highways. It is calculated that these tourists spent $143,505,906 in Canada. During the same period, 162,475 Canadian tourist automobiles entered the United States.

REALTY VALUE FIGURES DIFFER

Witness for Remonstrants to Telephone Rate Increases Testifies

In the hearing at the State House today on the petition of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company for approval of rates increases averaging 23 per cent, John C. Kiley of Boston, real estate expert employed by the City of Boston in the interests of the 157 cities and towns protesting the advances asked, testified as to the value of the telephone company's properties in Greater Boston.

Mr. Kiley's estimates as to the reproduction value of the telephone company's buildings and the value of the lands on which they are erected were, in general lower than the valuation set on these properties by the petitioner. Figures of telephone realty experts totaling the variation in estimates on telephone property valuations were given as amounting in all to more than $2,500,000 above the estimates made by Mr. Kiley.

Based on Rentals

Mr. Kiley told E. Mark Sullivan, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, who is conducting the case for the protestants, that he based his valuations of the company's properties in this city upon what would be, in his thought, a fair rental price of the four buildings. Mr. Kiley said that the scarcity of office buildings was made up about a year and one-half ago when tre supply had caught up to the demand. He said that the city is extending its office building zone toward the western part of the citl.

The telephone building extending from 117 to 127 Milk Street, Boston, and from 11 to 27 Oliver Street, has an assessed valuation on land and building of $2,801,000, and was valued by the company's experts at $3,532,594, Mr. Kiley testified. Basing his estimate on a 6 per cent rental return, Mr. Kiley said he would place the value of this building at $1,760,000 to tentative investors.

Estimated at $975,000

The land and building at 50 Oliver Street, Mr. Kiley said, are assessed $1,384,500, while the company's experts reckoned it to be worth $1,719,133. Based upon a 7 per cent return to investors, Mr. Kiley said he would estimate this structure to be worth $975,000.

With respect to the land and building at 245 State Street, the Boston expert said they were assessed at $1,000,000 while the company's valuation was $1,515,774. Mr. Kiley's valuation was $1,137,500 on an 8 per cent basis for rents. He estimated the land at 235 5State Street to be worth $115,000, while it had been assessed at $100,000.

In his cross-examination of the witness, Ralph A. Stewart, special counsel for the telephone company, brought out that Mr. Kiley's valuation of the property of 117 to 127 Milk Street was $1,041,000 less than the assessed value; of the Oliver Street property, $409,000 less than the assessed value, and of the property at 245 State Street, $137,500 more than the assessed value.

Market Price Disregarded

Under cross-examination Mr. Kiley admitted that in arriving at a valuation of $1,137,500 for the property at 245 State Street he had not taken into consideration the cash price of $1,595,000 paid for this property by the telephone company on Dec. 21, 1923. His reason for this, he said, was because telephone companies like other public utilities buy at the top of the real estate market and pay more than the market price.

Asked by Mr. Stewart whether he had considered recent sales when valuing the other three properties of the telephone company, Mr. Kiley admitted that he had.

With respect to the valuation of land owned by the telephone company outside the metropolitan district, Mr. Kiley said that he thought the figures arrived at by experts engaged by the telephone company "quite fair and conservative." As to the valuation of these exchange buildings, Mr. Kiley said he was not competent to give an opinion.

EXECUTIVES TO HEAR MR. COX

Channing H. Cox, former Governor of Massachusetts, will be the speaker at the annual meeting of the Executives Club, comprising high officials of business organizations, who are members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, to be held this evening, June 8, in the main dining room of the chamber. Victor M. Cutter, president of the United Fruit Company, has been acting president of the club since Harry Gilmore, the president, removed to New York. The club holds monthly metings excepting during midsummer.

CURRICULUM CHANGE UNIFICATION SOUGHT

Dr. Payson Smith Calls for State Survey

Curriculum revision now going on in different public school systems of Massachusetts, in line with a movement that is general throughout the United States, is being unified as a state-wide movement for the benefit of all schools by the Massachusetts Department of Education.

Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education, has asked superintendents representing various parts of the State, with Frank W. Wright, director of the state division of elementary and secondary education and normal schools, to serve as a "steering" committee with general oversight of such studies as may be undertaken. Besides Mr. Wright the committee is composed of John J. Desmond Jr., Chicopee; Oscar C. Gallagher, Brookline; Charles F. Prior, Fairhaven, and Zenos E. Scott, Springfield.

The plan of work as outlined by Dr. Smith is to make the first studies in the elementary and junior high school field; that subcommittees be appointed to study the curriculum objectives in those fields; to co-ordinate activities now under way and to prepare reports on the work for later discussion, probably at the Framingham conference next spring.

A brief inquiry was sent by the committee this week to superintendents of schools as a means of learning what curriculum studies are now being made and what new studies should be undertaken.

AIRWAYS AUTHORITY TO SPEAK IN BOSTON

Paul Henderson to Address Business Leaders

That business men of New England may become fully acquainted with the development of the air mail and the ways in which it can serve the northeast corner of the United States, Paul Henderson, formerly second assistant Postmaster-General, will address a meeting of about 200 representative busines men of New England at the Boston Chamber of Commerce on June 15. The meeting is under the auspices of the committee on post office and postal facilities and the committee on aviation of the Boston chamber.

Assurances have been given in the past, that the air mail will be extended to Boston when the business interests become sufficiently desirous of it, to insure patronage on a profitable scale. Mr. Henderson addressed a meeting on the same subject some time ago, which was also held at the Chamber.

Night flying between New York and Chicago is expected to be opened about July 1, according to Government officials and it is expected that the patronage by banks, business, commercial and other interests will be on a large scale. The Chamber officials have long sought to have the service extended to New England, and point out that the Jefferies Point airport provides excellent landing

OPEN HOUSE MARKS CONSERVATORY FINALS

An alumni-senior "open house" on Wednesday afternoon, will open commencement season at the New England Conservatory of Music. The schedule will include senior class picnic at Provincetown, Monday; concert by members of the graduating class, Jordan Hall, Thursday evening; senior class dinner, Boston Square and Compass Club, Friday evening; baccalaureate sermon by the Rev. William E. Gardner, D. D., Church of the Messiah, St. Stephen Street, Sunday afternoon; class-day exercises, Jordan Hall, Monday afternoon, June 22; alumni dinner and reunion, Boston Art Club, Monday evening, June 22; commencement concert and graduating exercises, followed by an informal reception and tea to the graduating class, faculty and trustees, Jordan Hall and Recital Hall, Tuesday afternoon, June 23.

New Wharf Location
S. S. DOROTHY BRADFORD resumes daily trips to and from Provincetown.
Saturday, June 13th
Sailing from North Side, Long Wharf, Atlantic Ave. (foot of State St.)
9:30 Week Days—10 o'clock Sundays and Holidays (Daylight Saving Time)
Music—Refreshments—Staterooms
Tel. Congress 4285

SURVEY OF CHILE PLANNED TO PROMOTE UNDERSTANDING

(Continued from Page 1)

not a jungle of revolutionary movements. There is much that can be learned from it. Early it settled on government by a small group of landowners and representatives of big business and these elements combined to run affairs of state. But the President Arturo Alessandri, represents a more popular movement with modern tendencies in social, labor and humanitarian development. Last fall the President was exiled and the landed aristocracy assumed power, but in February he was recalled and the last few months' administration has apparently satisfied.

"There is to be an election in July. A Constitutional Convention will be held in the fall, when Chile, with the second oldest Constitution in the Western Hemisphere, will revise its statement of tenets. The present Constitution was adopted in 1833.

"Chile has not had the frequent changes of government that have occurred in many countries of South America and Central America."

Speaking of the possibility of object lessons for other countries, Dr. Cox stressed the fact that Chile is not the only country there that is convinced that war does not settle international problems. He pointed out Colombia as another example, stating that 25 years ago, they learned that civil war does not help solve questions.

IT TAKES THE RIGHT CORSET
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Children On Hand As Circus Unloads

Get "Close-Up" of Big Show as It Settles Home for One Week's Stay

Making up for the absence of the street parade, which has passed into history, Boston's children, as many of them as dared tempt parental patience, sped to the Boston & Maine railroad sidings today to watch the final acts of unloading the romantic paraphernalia of Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey's combined circuses preparatory to its first showing this afternon at the Sullivan Square grounds.

There have been no street parades for several years but children and such grown-ups as are notably unable, even unwilling to attempt, to withstand the powerful lure of watching the elephants, the bright wagons and the fittings which become the trappings of fairyland when they are assembled philosophically transferred their capacity for excitement to what the circus arrival did afford in the way of glamour and curious and wonderful sights.

Circus marketing is under way, which is no light job. Alred L. Webb, chief of the commissary department of the Ringling circus, daily feeds 1400 persons three times and, inasmuch as he does it at an average cost of 53 cents per person it is not difficult to appreciate that this is not his leisure period. Before the circus arrives in a city like Boston Mr. Webb has enough food stored up for the first meal, but dinner and supper supplies for the first day and those supplies for subsequent days are always purchased locally so that the arrival of the circus is not without its optimistic outlook for certain firms in the market district.

The Ringling train came in in four sections, the first bringing the "cookhouse" and various exhibits that must arrive early and be placed first. Then came the tents, seat wagons, stake wagons. In the third the elephants and camels and the marvelous horses. "Happy Jack" Snelling, who has laid out circus cities since he was a boy and could drive the more inconsequential pins, had done his work early and well, and Supt. James Whalen, boss canvas man, his.

The lot, which will be interesting to audiences because it marks the departure from precedent which always set the circus at the Huntington Avenue grounds, has all been cleared, everything is in order, the pink lemonade stands are up and doing business, the peanut ovens are plaintively whining, the "hot dog" man is singing his crooning song, and it's circus time. For a whole week.

THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL WILL OFFER PAGEANT

Newton Institution to Mark Centennial of Service

An historical pageant will mark today's exercises in the celebration of Newton Theological Institution's centennial which began yesterday and will culminate in graduation exercises and the conferring of degrees next Wednesday. The pageant is to be given this evening in the Baptist Church at Newton Center. Tomorrow will be alumni day when several meetings will be held at the institution. George Edwin Horr, president, preached the baccalaureate sermon yesterday at the Baptist Church in Newton Center.

At services held at the Baptist Church in Boston Sunday evening the speakers were the Rev. A. W. Cleaves of the First Baptist Church of Providence, R. I.; the Rev. Dr. Robert L. Webb, secretary of the Northern Baptist Education Society; the Rev. Dr. E. C. Herrick of the First Baptist Church of Fall River, and president of the Massachusetts Baptist Convention, and Fred T. Field, a member of the board of the trustees of the institution and president of the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society.

Dr. Horr, who retires from the faculty this year after 21 years of service, said in his sermon yesterday: "Our attitude toward Christianity is that of an heir who has come into a great inheritance. It may be easy to take title, but it may be difficult for him to possess in any vital sense the treasures which have fallen to him. The Christian faith is one thing to the lad who clasps the hand of Christ. It is the same thing but vastly richer to a Morrison or a Judson, a Gladstone or a Livingstone. To them Christianity was the greatest magnitude in human history and they held that the leaders of the churches should be those who could appreciate and interpret the Christian faith in its fullness and power."

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Previous to our removal diagonally across the street we have repriced many articles in the shop for disposal during the balance of this month.
Everything Marked Down

COUNCIL OF WOMEN TO ELECT OFFICERS

Organization of Republicans Cites Year's Progress

Election of officers, revision of rules and reports of committees will occupy the attention of members of the Massachusetts Council of Women at its annual meeting, called for 11 a. m. next Thursday at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, 46 Beacon Street. It will be followed by a luncheon meeting in connection with the Massachusetts Council on Women and Children in Industry.

Drawing its membership entirely from the ranks of Republican women, the Massachusetts Council of Women is the only organization of Republican women which according to state law can act independently from party rule. Thus it can initiate movements whenever it so pleases, and bring its efforts to a successful conclusion.

Mrs. Charlotte E. Wellington of Malden, treasurer, in an interview today said.

"During the last year, the council has forged ahead. It has continued to publish The Massachusetts Elephant, which has been found of material benefit to women voters. When questions arise concerning civic affairs, or politics, they turn with confidence to the Elephant as a reliable source of accurate information.

"The Council has initiated and successfully promoted corrective legislation greatly benefiting conditions for employees obliged to retire from state service as a specific age, has given assistance to the Massachusetts Civic League in its work of improving the civil service regulations, and has co-operated with the League of Women Voters in an effort to obtain 'fair and impartial' interpretation of the Constitution of Massachusetts in relation to jury service for women."

TECH REUNION BEGINS THURSDAY

Massachusetts Institute of Technology will observe an "open house" for its alumni and their guests as well as the public on Thursday, the opening day of the 1925 all-Technology reunion. Practically all of the Tech laboratories will be in operation and there will also be 21 exhibits in the various professional departments, as well as two continuous moving picture shows, at which 49 scientific and industrial films will be shown.

This day at the Institute is under the direction of Horace S. Ford, bursar. Student officers of the R. O. T. C. will be on hand to act as guides and a buffet lunch will be served through the middle of the day at the student center, Walker Memorial. During the latter part of the afternoon, Dr. Samuel W. Stratton, president of the Institute, will be host to the alumni and their guests at his home on the campus. The annual "jamboree" dinner at Mechanics Hall will follow.

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YELLOWSTONE PARK WELTER OF COLOR
Luxurious Northern Pacific trains will quicken the delight of your summer vacation in the west.
See Yellowstone Park and its long list of astonishing sights this summer. There is nothing quite like Yellowstone in all the world. Veteran travelers return to it again and again. Described as Nature's wonder park, it is "daily new, always strange, ever full of change."
You can travel there luxuriously on Northern Pacific trains. They take you to Gardiner Gateway, Mont., the northern and original entrance to the Park. Comfortable motor coaches make the tour of the Park delightful. You will see the bears, the colored paint pots and terraces, the geysers, lovely Yellowstone lake, and then the Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, described by Kipling as "one wild welter of color-crimson, emeralds, cobalt, ochre, amber, honey splashed with port wine, snow-white, vermilion, lemon and silver-grey in wide washes." This Canyon, the grand climax of a Yellowstone trip, comes in fine sequence if you use the Cody exit of the Park—and, in addition, Cody way brings you out through the thrilling Shoshone canyon into the heart of the Buffalo Bill country at Cody, Wyo.
If you wish to stay at the hotels, the standard Park tour of 4½ days costs $54—at the camps $45—everything included. You will enjoy either.
The round trip fare from Boston is $115.90. Ask C. E. Foster, G.A.P.D., 217 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass., Northern Pacific representative, for full travel details.
34
"2000 Miles of Startling Beauty"
NORTHERN PACIFIC
Yellowstone Park Season June 15 to Sept. 15

NEW MOTOR LINE PERMITS ASKED

Boston & Maine Service to White Mountains and Portland Planned

Plans for establishing interstate motor coach operations between Boston and the White Mountains and between Boston and Portland, Me., are announced by the Boston & Maine Railroad, which has filed with the Public Service Commission of New Hampshire applications for four such routes. It is hoped to have these lines in operation about July 1.

The routes projected in New Hampshire are intended to provide service in new territory or to extend or supplement service now given by passenger trains of the road. It is again stated that there is no intention of operating motor coaches on lines that parallel the railroad in commuter zones.

Approval for Four Lines

The lines for which the approval of the New Hampshire commission is now asked are:

Plymouth to Lincoln, traveling via the main highway through Campton, Thornton and Woodstock, in the Pemigewasset Valley.

Franklin and Franklin Falls to Bridgewater, via the main highways through Hill and Bristol and along the shores of Newfound Lake.

Concord to Dover, traveling via the main highways through Chichester, Epsom, Northwood, Barrington and Madbury.

Concord to Sunapee and Newport, N. H., traveling via the main highways through Hopkinton, Warner, Bradford and Newbury, and along the shores of Lake Sunapee.

The line from Plymouth to Lincoln will afford at this time the extra passenger service always provided for summer travel into the southern edge of the Franconia Notch, Profile and Flume section of the White Mountains. It will parallel and supplement the Pemigewasset branch of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

The line from Franklin to Bridgewater, skirting the shores of Newfound Lake, will open up a new service in that territory untapped hitherto by organized transportation, while it provides also an automotive service which may ultimately displace the passenger trains on the Bristol branch, between Franklin and Bristol.

New Territory Covered

The service to be supplied by the motor coaches on the Concord to Dover route will be an entirely new one, opening to organized transportation east and west, territory which now has no service in that direction. To such extent as this line may tend to divert Concord-Epsom travel from the Suncook Valley Railroad, the Boston & Maine Transportation Company announces that it will accept passengers between these points only under full agreement with the management of the Suncook Valley Railroad, and subject to sanction by the Public Service Commission.

The heavy seasonal traffic to Lake Sunapee will be served by the motor coach line from Concord to Sunapee and Newport, the highway service being alternated with the train service.

The Boston & Maine Transportation Company is to operate motor coaches on the Boston-Portland run, and in a service to the White Mountains, it is announced, "in an effort to determine for itself and for the public the extent to which such services may offer attractions not presented by the railroad, and the extent to which such services may be developed along sound economic lines.

"The plans for these operations are now being developed in detail, and will be announced shortly. The Boston-Portland service will be direct; the White Mountain service will be via Portsmouth, N. H., Intervale, N. H., and Bretton Woods, N. H., with a terminal at Bretton Woods or at Bethlehem."

CLUBWOMEN SET CONVENTION DATES

Federation to Meet in Atlantic City May 24 to June 5

WEST BADEN, Ind., June 8 (Special)—Atlantic City biennial dates for the 1926 convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs have been set for May 24 to June 5 by the board of directors here. The meeting of the board was followed by an executive committee meeting. The next board session will be held in January in Washington, at which time the program for the convention will be outlined.

Miss Lida Hafford, director of headquarters in Washington for the last five years, has tendered her resignation, to become effective July 1. The office will be filled by appointment of the executive committee. Resignation of Mrs. John Ruhl of West Virginia as resolutions chairman was tendered and accepted and Mrs. Guido Stemple of Indiana was elected to succeed her.

Mrs. Alfred C. Tyler, Evanston, Ill., was elected chairman of motion pictures. Permission was given Mrs. W. F. Armstrong of Iowa, investment chairman, to invest surplus funds in the Fort Worth (Tex.) National Bank. Mrs. Florence C. Floore reported resources of the federation to be about $350,000. She announced that when she assumed office there was a checking account of $40,000 in the general fund, and that upon leaving office in June, 1926, the fund would total $60,000. Mrs. Grace Morrison Poole of Massachusetts was named program chairman for the coming biennial.

QUINCY STARTS ITS CELEBRATION

Tercentenary Program Will Depict Epochal Events in American History

QUINCY, Mass., June 8 (Special)—Quincy's long-anticipated tercentenary celebration, planned for more than a year that it might fittingly commemorate that epoch-making day in 1625 when a band of Puritans first touched Massachusetts Bay, became an actuality today as the whole community and thousands of visitors prepared to join in the observances.

Symbolic of the dominant ideal which impelled the founding of the settlement, 300 years ago, that of the establishment of a free church, thanksgiving services in all the city churches opened the tercentenary ceremonies yesterday.

Open-Air Mass Meeting

Beginning with the open-air mass meeting tonight at Merrymount Park, the week's festivities will be packed with events, either unfolding the pioneer scenes of the past, or prophetic of the continued development expected in the future. Following a band concert and a spectacular flag drill by the school children, a chorus of 500 voices will sing the "Prayer of Thanksgiving." Col. Warren E. Sweetser will deliver the opening address and Peter E. Barbour, Mayor of Quincy, will welcome the visitors to the city. The tercentary oration will be given by Herbert Parker of Lancaster, formerly Attorney-General of Massachusetts.

High-powered searchlights will play upon the grassy stage ground over which huge amplifiers have been erected which will carry the words of the speakers and the music of the bands to the throng for a half mile around.

Inspecting Historic Places

This afternoon was the first visiting period of the celebration. From 2 to 5 o'clock detachments of Boy Scouts escorted persons to inspect the many spots and buildings of historical interest from the site of the first railroad in America to the former homes of Quincy's two presidents, John Adams, and John Quincy Adams. A similar opportunity will be extended to all visitors daily throughout the week.

If one feature can be more outstanding during this week of uniformly superlative events it will be the elaborate historical pageant which will be presented for the first time tomorrow evening at 8:30 o'clock. The episodes of this revue in which more than 1500 citizens of Quincy will participate are founded on the achievements of men who have made signal contributions to the establishment of a free country and to the preservation of the Republic. Performances will also be given Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday nights, and Thursday afternoon.

A pretentious display of fireworks and a band concert are on the program for Friday night. The celebration will be brought to a close Saturday afternoon with an elaborate parade.

Women of World Called to Aid 30,000 Homeless Greek Children

Madame Anna Pappadimitriou, Delegate to Recent International Council at Washington, Tells of Efforts to Restore Refugees to Normal Living

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 5—One of the greatest challenges to the women of the world is the ragged little army, 30,000 strong, of Greek refugee children wandering homeless through the byways of Greek cities and villages, declares Madame Anna Pappadimitriou, who came to America to urge upon the International Council of Women at its recent quinquennial meeting additional efforts toward relief. She was one of the three delegates sent by Greece to the convention.

She speaks on the Greek refugee situation as one with long and intimate experience with the problem, having served on the government Council of Asylums, acted as president of the Refugee Orphanages, and as general secretary of the Society for the Protection of Children. Since the first refugee children began arriving in Greece, Madame Pappadimitriou has been in the first ranks of women striving through the establishment of an adequate system of orphanages and schools to mitigate the effects of war on the children of the Near East. She is also, as president of the Suffrage Alliance of Greece, a leader among the women of that country and a prominent figure in the growing movement toward organization among Greek women.

Planning Educational Work

But it is the refugee children for whom she is chiefly concerned, and among whom her greatest work has been done. While in America, she has been visiting schools and institutions for juvenile corrective work in order to take back to Greece new ideas for the development of the educational and orphanage work there. At present, she is head of an orphanage caring for 100 girls on the outskirts of Athens. Next year she plans to travel throughout her country visiting the institutions which have grown up to meet the needs of the refugee children.

Madame Pappadimitriou in her discussion of the Greek situation with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, emphasized two things: her firm conviction that out of present difficulties is being built up a more courageous and unified nation through the "canalization" or direction of national effort, and the necessity for a continuing economic program for the women and children who cannot be cared for by the agricultural settlement projects.

100,000 Orphans in Greece

The most immediate problem, she feels, is caring for the homeless children. According to the latest statistics, which she brought to the attention of the International Council of Women, there are 100,000 orphans in Greece. The State takes care of 5100 of these in 40 state-owned orphanages. Private charity provides for 2265 of them in 21 institutions. The Near East Relief cares for 7450 orphans, of whom a large number are Armenians. The Friends of Greece provides for 1000 children. But there are 30,000 children for whom no provision has yet been made, and who are entirely homeless and uncared for.

"We must do something, and quickly, to put these children into institutions," said Madame Pappadimitriou. "In their present condition, they are in danger of drifting into a vagabond existence. Placed in institutions, where they will be given at least the rudiments of an education and taught a trade, they will grow into useful citizens of Greece."

The condition of the women refugees who are unable to do farm work is another phase of the problem on which Madame Pappadimitriou speaks with authority. A system of training schools has been established to teach them handicrafts, and the National Council of Greece has distributed 300,000 drachmas for establishment of workshops.

Providing Employment

Economic difficulties are being met courageously. For example, the building up of a foreign market for these hand-made products is a slow process, and distribution machinery imperfectly organized. An effort is being made to build up the carpet industry, but this requires greater development of the wool and spinning factories. There are about 2000 looms at present, and it is hoped by expenditure of private capital, to build up the industry slowly to 10,000 looms.

The outstanding feature of the refugee work has been, of course, the colonization of these homeless people in agricultural projects. Under the £10,000,000 loan, this work is proceeding rapidly, especially in Macedonia.

Greek Government Active

Asked how the Greek government was handling the situation, Madame Pappadimitriou declared enthusiastically that the response of officials and private citizens has been "wonderful." The great expenditures involved have been met by imposition of heavy taxes.

She feels hopeful that the newly established committee on child welfare of the International Council of Women will center the attention of the leading women of many countries on the children of Greece who are so much in need of aid. She admits that there has not been the response to her appeal for which she hoped when she presented her case to the quinquennial meeting.

"The work may be slow, but it will be most valuable," she explained. "The council of women in Greece, which has served as a central clearing house for the child relief work of Greek women is looking to the women of other nations for support and encouragement in a great work which is only just begun."

Leader in Aid of Greek Refugees

© Henry Miller, Washington, D. C.

MADAME ANNA PAPPADIMITRIOU

She is President of the Refugee Orphanage, President of the Suffrage Alliance of Greece, General Secretary of the Society for Protection of Children, and Chairman of Several Important Committees of the International Council of Women.

SMITH TO FETE GOLDEN JUBILEE

Former Dean, Now Head of Radcliffe, to Speak at Commencement

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 8 (Special)—Nearly 5000 alumnæ and guests are expected in Northampton when Smith College celebrates the fiftieth anniversary of her founding next Friday and "Commencement Week" is glorified and expanded to honor the occasion. Thirty-two classes have completed arrangements for informal reunions and accommodations will be so taxed that several of these reunion classes plan to commute from as far away as Greenfield and Old Deerfield.

Dr. Ada Louise Comstock, president of Radcliffe and formerly dean of Smith, will be the commencement speaker, and many other distinguished educators will be present.

There are always some alumnæ who cannot forego the last "Step Sing," to be held Wednesday, but official alumnæ participation this year begins with the anniversary celebration on Friday. From that time until the last serenade at the 1925 class supper on the following Monday night the schedule is filled almost double, and the tall elms will shade perhaps the busiest throngs of all their many collegiate Junes.

Dramatic Production

The anniversary celebration is for alumnæ and faculty only; the undergraduate celebration takes place at Last Chapel on Thursday morning. Friday and Saturday nights a dramatic performance will be given, but this year the custom of having a production entirely by seniors has not been followed.

The program will consist of a pantomime arranged on Lord Dunsany's "Poltarnees, Beholder of the Ocean," and set to music written by Dorothy Smith, of Glencoe, Ill., a member of the senior class, and Gordon Bottonley's "Gruach." On the same evenings "The Circling Years of Smith College" will show in rhyme and lantern slide the evolution of student dress and student custom.

In this year's alumnæ parade on Saturday morning the classes, instead of each wearing a distinctive costume, will be differentiated in long ranks of white only by ribbons of their class colors. After these the Ivy Chain, borne by juniors from Students' Building across the green in front of the Library and the administration buildings, will provide a lighter, more colorful picture.

"Ivy Day" Observance

The "Ivy Day" oration will be given by Lucy Barnard, New Rochelle, N. Y., and the humorous speech by Wilma Shannon, Rochester, N. Y. To close a day perhaps more full of picturesque ceremonies than any other in the college year Saturday evening will see "Illumination Night," when thousands of bobbing lanterns will be strung from the campus elms to light the various classes as they serenade each other or listen to the Glee Club.

Sunday afternoon the Sophia Smith Homestead at Hatfield will receive all those daughters of Smith who make their pilgrimage. On Monday afternoon their gratitude will take a more material form when they offer to their alma mater their gift of three new dormitories.

Pictures and papers from the earliest classes down to the present will be part of an historical exhibit during commencement. An exhibit of another sort will be that to which graduates of Smith have sent samples of their artistic work.

The department of music will give a concert on Friday of compositions which its members have recently written, in the performance of which students in the department and members of the choir will assist.

MAINE TO WELCOME VISITING GOVERNORS

Portland to Entertain Executives on Way to Conference

PORTLAND, Me., June 8 (Special)—Governors who will attend the conference of governors to be held at Poland Springs the last of June and the first week of July will be welcomed to Maine when they arrive in Portland on the morning of June 29. They will be honored at a breakfast given by the city of Portland and the Portland Chamber of Commerce and later will be taken on a sight-seeing trip about Portland and vicinity before leaving for Poland Springs.

It is probable that President Coolidge, if he attends the conference, will come up from Swampscott, Mass., on the Mayflower and arrive in Portland Harbor on June 30, and then go direct to Poland Springs for two days.

The Shenandoah will be sent here to participate in the conference of governors, it has been definitely decided. She will cruise over Maine on July 4, making her headquarters at Bar Harbor, where her tender ship, the Patoka, will be anchored. The governors will also be taken on an extended trip through Maine, which will consume nearly a week.

FACULTY PROMOTIONS ANNOUNCED AT B. U.

Everett W. Lord, dean of the Boston University College of Business Administration, today announced 10 faculty appointments and promotions at the college. Prof. Leo D. O'Neil, head of the department of foreign trade, has been appointed director of the evening division of the college. Promotions follow:

Wesley J. McCarty, associate professor in the department of accounting, to be professor; Arthur J. Sullivan, instructor in accounting, to be assistant professor; F. Allen Burt, instructor in advertising, to be an assistant professor; Ralph G. Wells, assistant professor, to be associate professor and head of the department of management and method; Robert F. Mason, instructor, to be assistant professor in the management and method department; Milo Kimball, assistant professor, to be associate professor in economics; Salvador Connejo, associate professor, to be professor and head of the department of Spanish, and Horace G. Thacker, instructor, to be assistant professor in the vocational department.

BIG SEIZURE OF ALCOHOL

Coast Guardsmen Get 3000 Gallons of Contraband on Plymouth Pier

PLYMOUTH, Mass., June 8—Approximately 3000 gallons of Belgian alcohol were seized by coast guardsmen yesterday at the pier of the Atwood-Robbins Lumber Company, where it had been landed by rum-runners during the night.

The guardsmen, with Boatswain's Mate S. H. Cobbett in charge, had cruised around Plymouth Harbor and were on their way to the Duxbury shore when they spied a large motorboat near the Duxbury pier light and gave chase.

After the coast guards had fired several shots from their Lewis machine gun, the fleeing craft halted and the patrol boat drew alongside. Boarding the motorboat, the guards found the hold empty, and as there was nothing at that time to warrant holding the boat, she was allowed to proceed.

The empty hold indicated that a cargo may have been landed, and the guardsmen again made a tour of the harbor docks. A heap of wooden cases containing six-gallon cans of alcohol was found on the pier, which is a little more than a mile from the center of the town.

There was no sign of any strangers in the vicinity, and the coast guards believe that the gunfire may have dispersed motor truck drivers waiting to take the cargo.

FLOWER EXHIBITION AWARDS ANNOUNCED

Mrs. Homer Gage's Iris Garden Wins Silver Cup

Mrs. Homer Gage's iris garden, which occupied the entire small exhibition hall space at the iris, rhododendron and azealea show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, won the president's $100 silver cup, offered by Albert C. Burrage for the most meritorious exhibit. The beautiful arrangement of cedars and pines as background for the unusually lovely irises, set in glass and masked with ferns and low shrubs to simulate a formal garden spaced about a central pool, was greatly admired. Mrs. Gage also received the society's gold medal for the best comprehensive display and a first for the 150-foot display of irises built about the fountain.

The silver medal for the second best comprehensive iris display went to T. F. Donahue of Donamere, Newton Lower Falls, for his showing, in the first bay, of approximately 150 varieties from his collection of over 700. In addition Mr. Donahue received a special prize, the society's large gold medal, for the remarkable quality and diversity of his exhibit.

Walter Hunnewell of Wellesley received a silver medal for his collection of rhododendrons and seedlings. First and second prizes were awarded to F. C. Thurlow & Son of Cherry Hill Nurseries.

Howard Coonley of Readville obtained a first with his showing of gloxinias and for his Clereodendron Balfouri, which, by reason of its general unfamiliarity and its conspicuous beauty, attracted unusual attention. Mrs. R. M. Saltonstall of Chestnut Hill took first for her yellow and scarlet fuschias. W. N. Smith of Wellesley received the society's bronze medal for a comprehensive display of irises, rhododendrons and peonies.

Miss Grace Sturtevant of Wellesley Farms won first for the best collection of irises new since 1915. Mrs. C. M. Weld of Brookline, with two large groups of greenhouse, forced materials, obtained a first in her class. The silver medal was awarded the rock garden of the Harvard Botanical Gardens and a vote of thanks was given the R. & J. Farquhar Company for a table display of irises.

In the vegetable class first went to Miss Marion Robey Case for the best collection. First for lettuce went to Warren H. Huestis of Belmont and second to Charles Proctor of Fitchburg. First prize for cucumbers went to Charles Proctor, and second to J. E. Shaw of Fitchburg. James McDonald of Brookline took first for rhubarb, with W. H. Huestis second. Arthur Lyman took first for asparagus and Miss Case second. The special prizes for spinach went to Miss Case.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY SENIOR EVENTS OPEN

Certificates Granted to 50 in Practical Arts Course

With commencement a week away, senior activities at Boston University were launched today on a program which will include from two to eight events each day until the baccalaureate service next Sunday and Boston University night at the "Pops" on Monday.

Today's program at the university included the final assembly and graduation exercises for two-year certificate course students at the College of Practical Arts and Letters, the annual meeting of the School of Education art department alumni, and the senior theater party of the School of Religious Education and Social Service. The latter two events will be this evening.

Fifty certificates were awarded to students completing the two-year intensive course at the College of Practical Arts and Letters, at the final assembly of the year this afternoon in the college hall, 27 Garrison Street.

Prof. Charles F. Robinson, chaplain of the college, opened the services. T. Lawrence Davis, dean, spoke briefly and made the awards of certificates and keys. Graydon Stetson of the standing committee of the trustees made a short address.

PORTLAND ROTARIANS CHARTER SPECIAL CAR

PORTLAND, Me., June 8 (Special)—The Portland Rotary Club has chartered a special stateroom car to take its delegation to the international convention to be held at Cleveland, June 15 to 19.

The special car will leave Portland June 13, and will proceed to Boston, where it will be attached to the New England special train.

The party will return to Portland on Saturday, June 20, several of them hurrying back in order to reach Wiscasset in time for the sailing of their fellow member, Donald B. MacMillan, for the Arctic.

EXCURSION STEAMER REFITTED

The excursion steamer, Dorothy Bradford, renovated and re-equipped, will resume daily trips to Provincetown for the season next Saturday. Sailings will be from the north side of Long Wharf, at the foot of State Street.

DECLINES GOOD ROADS POSITION

Governor Fuller Says He Is Opposed to Paternalism by United States

On the ground that he opposed to the practice of paternalism by the Federal Government at Washington and believes that "the centralization of power can be greatly overdone," Governor Fuller made public a letter today in which he declines to accept his election to the vice-presidency of the United States Good Roads Association.

In his public letter to J. A. Rountree, director-general of the Good Roads Association, Governor Fuller said:

I have at hand your letter of May fourteenth in connection with the Thirteenth Annual Convention of the United States Good Roads Association which met at Houston Texas, April 20-25.

You say in your letter that the Convention went on record as favoring the continuance of Federal aid and asking for an increase of appropriation from $80,000,000 to $100,000,000 also favoring the building of permanent system of highways throughout the Nation.

I further note and appreciate the honor you paid me in electing me Vice-President of the Association to serve during my term of office, and in this connection I shall have to say to you that I could not in good conscience accept the honor, because I am opposed to paternalism on the part of the federal Government at Washington.

I am opposed to the Government taking the money of the taxpayers and offering it as an inducement to the Governors to take more money from the taxpayers for certain propositions such as roads. I do not mean to say that a good many of these road building projects are not worthy, but I do say that this gradual gathering of power by the Federal Government is a mistake and should not be favored or permitted. It is a dangerous tendency which has great possibilities for disaster.

The centralization of power can be greatly overdone. It has been overdone in many instances with the eventual result that a wise and reasonable supervision has given way to bureaucracy that leads to waste, extravagance, duplication and unfair taxation, and all the ills that follow from such an unwarranted taking over of power that should reside in local government.

WOMEN'S CLUBS PLAN CONFERENCE ON HOME

AMHERST, June 8—The Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs will hold its annual sessions of its department on the American home at the Massachusetts Agricultural College here on June 17 to 20, inclusive. The Amherst Women's Club will assist the college in welcoming and entertaining the guests. The natural scientists of the college will address the gathering on forestry, gardening, and economic duties of the householder to the community. Over 100 women are expected.

World News in Brief

Culiacan, Sinaloa, Mex. (AP)—A program of road building which will connect all important centers with a trunk line to traverse the State of Sinaloa has been agreed on at a conference that Governor Vega held with the mayors of many cities in the State.

Seattle (AP)—Japanese look upon a garden as a picture, beautifully designed and framed, much as the Occidental looks upon a painting, Prof. Takuma Tono, landscape architect of Waseda University, Japan, told Seattle on a lecture tour of the United States. Professor Tono is a graduate of Cornell University.

Moscow (AP) — American contractors are invited by the Bolshevist Government to rebuild ruined or dilapidated buildings in Moscow. In return for this work the Government offers the Americans possession of the restored buildings for rental purposes for a period ranging from 10 to 40 years. At the end of that term the buildings automatically become the property of the Government. As the Soviet Government has no immediate means of its own to build new dwelling houses, office buildings or other structures, it has adopted the expedient of having foreigners or Russians who possess the necessary means take over ruined or partially damaged buildings for reconstruction purposes.

Rome (AP) — Much discussion has been revived concerning the making of the Tiber River navigable from the Mediterranean as far as Rome, at least for freight barges and small tugs. Proponents of the plan argue that the growing population of the capital is beginning to tax the railroads beyond their capacity to bring food and other supplies. If grain and heavy materials could be brought from the sea by water it would relieve the railroads of a tremendous burden, and might even make prices slightly cheaper.

Dublin (AP) — The Abbey Theater, founded by William Butler Yeats, the poet and senator, and Lady Gregory, plays an important part in the intellectual life of Ireland. It has produced for the first time 170 plays, many of them successful, but the theater has been for the past 12 years run at a loss, and no director or shareholder has ever drawn a dividend. To enable the institution to carry on, the Finance Ministry has included in the budget a grant of $4250.

New York (AP) — A jubilee to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the origin of the college fraternity system in the United States will be held Nov. 6, 7 and 8 at Schenectady, N. Y., officers of the Kappa Alpha fraternity announce. Kappa Alpha was founded at Union College, Schenectady, in November, 1825.

New York (AP)—According to the New York World, Julius Rosenwald, Chicago philanthropist, is to present the Hebrew Teachers College of Jerusalem $50,000 on condition that the college raise $100,000 before July 1.

CAMPS FOR ADULTS, BOYS AND GIRLS

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European Ports Reveal Effects of American Immigration Ban

Steamship Companies Report 500,000-Passenger Loss Each Year for Last Four—French Tourist Taxes and Italian Encouragement

To find out at first hand what has happened in Europe as a result of the drastic restrictions upon immigration to the United States, which became law a year ago, The Christian Science Monitor has sent a special representative to visit the chief ports of embarkation to report fully the opinion of officials and would-be emigrants. This report is contained in a series of eight articles which are now appearing daily.

By FRANK PLACHY JR.

London Special Correspondence

THE most obvious effect on the Atlantic steamship companies of the new American immigration law is the large number of "To Let" signs on offices formerly occupied by ticket agents all over Europe. The law has been a heavy blow to the companies, by far the worst they ever sustained, with the exception of their tonnage losses in the war, and they are at their wits' end to find a solution for the present situation. Already a great many ships have been laid up and many more will soon be withdrawn from service.

It is well known that the profit in transatlantic business has always been in the heavy third-class traffic. This traffic is today almost completely gone, in spite of the fact that the old open steerage no longer exists and third-class acommodations on most ships are equal to that obtainable in the first class only a few decades ago.

Hesitate to Risk Visas

The situation is even worse than the companies anticipated when the law was first passed, because there are hundreds of thousands of foreign born people in America whom the steamship companies regard as likely to make a trip some time or other to the land of their birth. This traffic was very large and very profitable until recently, because in almost all cases, particularly with Italy, it meant the sale of a round trip ticket with the return being made from the same port, an important point to the company. However, as was inevitable in the case of a new and stringent law, some visitors to Europe from America have found it impossible to obtain return visas, and this news, spread in the foreign language press in America, has deterred thousands from making European visits for fear they might not be able to return to the United States.

The law is exerting great changes in ship architecture. More and more the tendency seems to be toward boats of practically only one class, and a maximum size of 18,000 or 20,000 tons. The operating expense of the bigger ships make them hazardous enterprises while the loss of interest involved while they are laid up because of slack business or for repairs is a staggering sum.

The necessity of bringing down operating costs has turned attention to the Diesel internal combustion engine. The change from coal to oil burners reduced the number of men required in the engine room about two-thirds, and the use of Diesel engines would make another great saving. However, while some new ships are to be equipped with Diesels, the writer was told that they are still regarded as experimental for three reasons: the lack of definite knowledge of how much time must be allowed for overhauling and repairs; the difficulty of getting the same amount of pressure on all propellers and the lack at present of engineers with the proper experience to run the engines.

French Tourist Taxes

At the moment when steamship companies need every passenger they can get, developments in France, especially in Paris, have made representatives of the companies feel very bitter toward France. France is the great magnet for American tourists in summer, as Italy is in winter, but the evident determination of the French to make the tourist carry a disproportionate amount of French taxation is causing prospective tourists to stay at home or seek some other country. It is feared that "See America First" will be revived in such a manner as to work more havoc with the steamship business.

Italy, on the other hand, has made the first move toward smoothing the path of the tourist. The passport restrictions have been greatly modified.

The unspeakable nuisance and great expense of the passport system is sharply impressed on American visitors to Europe. The United States seems to be the party responsible for the trouble and money entailed by this system and it is difficult to see what can come out of it except harassment. Every country retaliates by charging Americans the standard American rate of $10 for a visa, so that a trip across many borders soon runs into real money. The writer saw the passport of an American steamship agent in Vienna whose business requires him to travel frequently through central and eastern Europe. His passport had just reached the end of its two-year validity and represented a little more than $1100 in visa charges. He had obtained a new one and was preparing to make a visit to Hungary and Rumania. The visas for his trip came to $70.

Losses in Numbers

The most recent dependable information as to the immigration law's effect on the steamship companies is contained in documents which have resulted from the controversy between the Canadian Government and the steamship companies in the North Atlantic Conference. In defense of their present passenger rates, the companies supply figures which show in graphic fashion how great has been the decline in traffic.

In 1914, with no limit placed on immigration, 1,175,015 came in. The war caused a drop in 1918 to 110,618, but with 1921 the number again grew to 805,228. In 1922 the first quota law took effect, limiting the number to 358,995, but so great was the fear of debarment in Europe that only 243,953 applied for admission. In 1923 and 1924 the quota allowance was 357,803, practically filled in both years, while the present total admissions allowed is 164,667, dropping to 150,000 after June 30, 1927.

The companies say that taking the very conservative figure of 500,000 passengers lost during each year of the last four-year restricted period, and calculating only for third-class passages at the minimum rate of $87.50, they have suffered a loss in revenue due to the law of $175,000,000. Their losses are increased by a number of other factors, the most important of which is that while the average cost of first-class ships in 1900 was $850,000, it had grown to $1,500,000 in 1913 and is now $5,000,000.

Third-Class Quarters

The efforts of the companies to develop business to offset that lost by the immigration law makes slow progress. Travel is necessarily so expensive that only a comparatively small number of people can be interested at present rates. The United States is looked upon as the only country large enough and rich enough to supply tourist traffic for Europe in large volume, but the ships already afloat have an abnormal amount of space devoted to third-class quarters and it is hard to get Americans to travel third class, notwithstanding the fact that third class on the good ships is now a perfectly clean and satisfactory way to travel aside from the fact that the word third class has a bad odor to most Americans.

Last September the writer traveled from Havre to New York on a new ship, acknowledged by steamship men everywhere to be the last word in luxury and comfort for its size. There were accommodations for 300 cabin passengers and 500 third-class passengers. The cabin passages had been sold out for many weeks to Americans returning from a visit to Europe and when the ship sailed there wasn't an unoccupied berth. The third-class quarters were spotlessly clean, had every comfort, including public rooms as roomy and well lighted as those provided for the cabin passengers and a galley fully equal to the cabin galley. The company had been able to sell exactly five tickets for the third class on this fine, new ship. That is a typical example of what the companies are up against.

MILLS TO OPERATE NIGHTS ALL SUMMER

LOWELL, Mass., June 6 (Special)—Announcement was made yesterday that the Tremont & Suffolk mills where night work in the production of its new lines of regular fabrics has been the rule since March 1 have unfilled orders that have not yet been produced.

M. A. Rawlinson, agent of the mills, stated that the day and night work on the large volumes of textile cloths yet to be manufactured, will probably continue through the months of June, July, August and September, before the extra hour schedules will be discontinued.

The plant's samples attracted many buyers at the spring exhibitions in the New York and Boston markets, and in some instances samples had to be withdrawn from the trade inspection marts, having attained sold-out production.

WOMEN VOTERS STRESS WORLD COURT ENTRY

Immediate work of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters is to set the entire State talking constructively about the World Court, particularly with reference to the United States joining it under the Harding-Hughes-Coolidge proposals. This was decided upon at a meeting of the new board of directors last Thursday. It was decided to hold two schools of politics during the next working year, the first at Wellesley College, Oct. 28 and 29, and the other at Radcliffe College, Jan. 13, 14 and 15.

Appointments were made as follows, subject to the acceptance of the appointees: American citizenship, Miss Bernice V. Brown; child welfare, Mrs. Roland M. Baker; living costs, Mrs. William B. Osgood; legal status of women, Mrs. Jennie Loitman Barron; international cooperation to prevent war, Mrs. Walter E. Dewey; women in industry, Mrs. Maud Foley van Vaerenwyck; publicity, Mrs. True Worthy White. Mrs. White was also reappointed civic director; Miss Mildred D. Gutterson, field organizer; Miss Esther R. Mannis and Miss Dorothea Parnell, office secretaries. During July and August, the state office in Boston will be open only one day each week.

Actors in Lexington's Pageant Holding Final Dress Rehearsals

"Continentals, Pioneers, and Slaves" Appear Against Colonial Background, Practicing for Next Week's Celebration—Ruth St. Denis in Cast

With a brisk wind turning to silver the towering oaks and sycamores, maples and pines that are the backdrop to the stage of the Lexington pageant site, several hundred Lexington citizens gathered yesterday for the dress rehearsal, first in a series to take place every evening until the first presentation of "Lexington" next Monday evening. Through the woods, beyond the stage, there strolled groups of "continentals" and "pioneers," "slaves" and "Redcoats." On the steps of Buckman Tavern there loitered a group of girls, clad in billowing rose and daffodil, apple green and lilac gowns, with lace fichus and fluttering streamers on their caps. On the gray stone wall behind the meeting house idled "citizens of Philadelphia" and "people of the United States" talking to members of the "Lexington Company" and "citizens of Lexington."

The ubiquitous camera men were everywhere, for news weeklies and daily newspapers alike, swarming over the close-clipped emerald of the grassy stage, roosting precariously on the roof of the light projection room behind the grandstand, climbing slender trees for the inevitable "different angle."

Amusement for Citizens

The Lexington citizenry watched them with a mixture of amusement and question. They saw what might have been the even progress of the rehearsal time and again broken by stubborn requests for "just one more still," "retakes," "shots," and "just one more British challenge." They watched with something like a thrill the antics of the British lieutenants' big horses which might have been shod with glass for all their ability to keep a decorous pace as they advanced and retreated and advanced again toward the straggling line of the "Lexington Company."

This was the first time the groups into which the cast of more than 1200 persons was subdivided had come together. They had been trained by Sam Hume's assistant coaches. They had learned well their place in the final picture and for the most part contributed their mosaics with precision and smoothness. The thin wail of a violin offstage, as accompaniment to some fragment of action, the cries of feminine citizenry at the approach of the British, the reverent chorus of prayer led by Parson Clark, all fitted in their places in the action.

Across the narrow canal that separates the stage with its ocbre dises for chronicler and spokesmen, and its background of Revolutionary buildings erected in exact pattern of the original scene, a costumer from Philadelphia industriously saw to the shoeing of several hundred men of Lexington, slaves, pioneers, members of the Continental Army. The 1925 directness of his questions fell upon the ears of bystanders with humorous contrast to the buff small clothes, the purple and turquoise, maroon and canary knee breeches of those who must be fitted to ancient-looking buckled shoes. The grandstand held, perhaps, 200 people who had by some remote connection with the pageant made their way past guards at the outer gate.

Ready for Big Event

The pageant site is perfectly groomed for the presentation. The sloping lawn is rolled and clipped to the last smoothness. The water of the canal is bronze toned, and, caretakers say, swarming with bullfrogs that will certainly make impertinent shrilly musical obligato to the pageant. The grandstand is compact, excellently arranged and with facilities for seating of 10,000. The lighting system consists of 400,000,000 candlepower, distributed in a pattern to bring out the great effectiveness of the pageant action, withal to blot out such mechanics as the shifting scenes require.

Miss Ruth St. Denis, who as "Freedom" carries the only feminine speaking part in the sequence, appeared yesterday for her first rehearsal with the cast. So admirably has the early rehearsing been done, so carefully have the component parts of the pageant been planned and carried through that there is an absence of confusion that might, perhaps, be expected in the handling of so large a company. Mr. Hume, as general director, pursued his unhurried way yesterday, quietly drawing together the vari-colored skeins of the final design, secure in the knowledge that his assistants had done their work.

Traffic arrangements have been completed. The Boston & Maine Railroad has arranged its schedule of extra trains and its bus transportation to the pageant site.

The scenic effects for the pageant, including the great central piece mounted on its turntable, representing on one side the meeting house and on the reverse a decorative stair for the second and third episodes, are in place.

The labor of five years is thus nearing its triumph. And presently the public will be admitted to view it.

"Freedom" in Lexington's Pageant

Miss Ruth St. Denis, as "Freedom," Has the Only Feminine Speaking Part in the Drama Which is to Be Held at Lexington All Next Week.

STAGE ASPIRANTS ENTER COMPETITION

Aspirants for stage careers, 300 children from 40 schools of stage art and dancing in Boston, entered a contest for a scholarship offered by the National Stage Children's Association held yesterday at the Copley-Plaza Hotel. Those selected will take part in the final preliminary in Jordan Hall, June 19 and 20, at which 10 will be chosen to represent Boston at the White House in Washington when President Coolidge will present scholarships to the 25 winners in the final contest.

The 25 prize winners of last year will also take part in the contest in Jordan Hall on June 19. They will arrive in Boston June 18, when a special parade will be held and they will call upon Governor Fuller and Mayor Curley.

The judges yesterday were Misses Vivian and Rosetta Duncan, Miss Louise Groody, and Harry Schulman, president of the National Stage Children's Association.

POST OFFICE CLERKS ARE TO HOLD JUBILEE

Postal workers from Massachusetts will gather in Boston next Sunday for the silver jubilee convention of the state branch of the United National Association of Post Office Clerks. In the forenoon there will be a harbor trip leaving South Ferry at 10:30. The business sessions will take place at the Hotel Brunswick at 2:30 p. m., after which the annual banquet will be held in the Egyptian room.

Among the speakers at the dinner will be John H. Bartlett, first assistant postmaster-general; George H. Moses (R.), United States Senator from New Hampshire, state and city dignitaries and officers of the national organization of postal clerks.

NORTH CAROLINA BAR TO MEET

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 8 (Special)—Addresses by speakers of national reputation will feature the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the North Carolina Bar Association to be held here July 1 to 3, according to the official program. The principal speakers will be G. V. Cowper of Kinston on "The Administration of Justice in North Carolina, Its Difficulties and Suggested Remedies"; John D. Bellamy of Wilmington, on "The Cape Fear Bar"; Daniel W. Iddings of Ohio, on "The Practice of Peace," and J. H. Dillard of Asheville, on "The Judiciary," and Finis J. Garrett of Tennessee, on "Amendments to the Constitution."

MUSIC

"The Pops"

The annual Wagner program of the "Pop" concerts was presented last night in Symphony Hall, with the usual large audience of enthusiastic Wagnerites, perfect, imperfect, and present. In addition to familiar excerpts from the music dramas, Mr. Jacchia included among his selections the Centennial March written for the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876. An "occasional" piece, not representative of the high water mark of the composer's genius, it nevertheless was worthy of a place on the program as exhibiting his characteristic vocabulary in unfamiliar synthesis.

The rest of the week, up to Saturday, is filled with special programs, all of which, however, are open to the public. Tonight's concert is designed for the entertainment of the American Institute of Banking, the Women Musicians' Association and the Field and Forest Club. Tomorrow night the Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs and the Professional Women's Club will be especially represented, and Edith Lang's "Prélude Religieux" is included in the program. Wednesday brings Euclid Lodge night, Thursday Tufts night, and Friday Tech night.

The final Sunday evening concert of the season is announced for June 21 with a Russian program. On the following evening falls the annual "Request" program (unrestricted), for which ballots are now being received.

BUILDING AND LOAN LEAGUE URGED TO FOLLOW GOLDEN RULE

Associations in Convention at Kansas City Hear Reports of Congress—Speculative Investment Schemes Discouraged

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 8 (Special)—Declaring that building and loan associations of the United States are making marked progress because they are rendering a real service to the people, William R. Adair, Omaha, Neb., president of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations, recommends the practice of the Golden Rule as a safe method for these associations to follow.

The league is holding its annual convention in Kansas City this week. There were preliminary meetings today of the league's executive committee, of the American Society of Building and Loan associations' supervisors and other bodies.

The president of the League suggested that the time had come for the local associations to discourage speculative building and confine their operations to home construction. He told also of the promise of better construction of homes throughout the country. Predicting that much of the discussion at these league meetings here would be concerned with the code of ethics to be practiced by the associations, Mr. Adair said:

"I have often thought that if we would all apply the simple Golden Rule with which everybody is familiar, we would thus meet the requirements of sound business practice. Every member of the league knows that greed and selfishness have no place in the daily routine of association work. We know, too, that building and loan associations invariably have been organized for service to members and to the community and not for personal gain of a few. We must have an abiding faith in the principles for which we are organized.

"One reason the league should consider adoption of a policy of discouraging speculative building is that there must be an adjustment of building costs. In view of that, would it not be well to slacken up the pace of speculative building of dwellings and business structures? We were organized for the purpose of enabling individual members to acquire homes of their own, and my judgment is that for the next few years it would be well to return to this practice as the safest means to avoid a possible slump in property values in the future."

Mr. Adair said a national movement is on foot for the establishment of a code of better home construction through the Bureau of Standards at Washington, andthat when the code was formed it would be possible to have it applied in the cities in the definite classification of home buildings. He recommended co-operation of the league in this movement.

In reports to the convention the growth and service of state and district leagues of building and loan associations are indicated. Reports of the Oklahoma State League were made through George E. McKinnis of Shawnee, and of the Southwest Group Conference, through J. L. Hersch, president, of Topeka, Kan. The group includes Kansas, Missouri, Colorado, Oklahoma, Texas and Arkansas. The state and district leagues are being organized for co-operative purposes in all sections of the United States.

National League officials, including President Adair, commended the work of the American Savings, Building & Loan Institute, a non-profit, educational agency. Particular mention was made of the recent preparation of a volume, "Building and Loan Associations," by Dr. Horace F. Clark and Frank A. Chase, the latter being general manager of the institute, which has its headquarters in Kansas City.

CITIES PLANNING MERGER

HUNTINGTON PARK, Calif., June 3 (Staff Correspondence)—Citizens of a number of cities in this vicinity, including Maywood, Bell, Cudahy, Home Gardens, South Gate, Lynwood and Walnut Park, will meet here on June 19 to consider consolidating their communities into a single city.

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By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Paris Special Correspondence

HOW can America be absent from any international exhibition of modern decorative art? There may well be political reasons for remaining outside the League of Nations, but it is difficult to imagine adequate reasons for the failure of the United States to be represented in the great Exposition des Arts Décoratifs, which unites 22 nations, now opened in Paris.

In the new life that has developed during the last generation, America has unquestionably been a leader, and has had time to cultivate the decorative crafts. In its way, perhaps, the Woolworth Building is a masterpiece of modern architecture. The cinema, with its enormous potentialities, has its home in America. In half a dozen directions America has struck out paths which leave behind the traditions which govern European art. There was, therefore, especial need for America at the first exhibition since the war at which the new tendencies of decorative and industrial art might be studied as a whole. That there should be an empty chair and that that chair was destined to be filled by the nation which more than any other may be regarded as the pioneer of modernity, is therefore exceedingly regrettable. The exhibition remains incomplete.

Nevertheless, hundreds of thousands of American citizens will pass through the portals of the Paris Exhibition this year, and Herbert Hoover, United States Secretary of Commerce, has arranged for an official committee, under the presidency of Charles R. Richards, director of the American Association of Museums, to visit and report on the French enterprise. It is certain that they will go back delighted with what they have seen and that although America declines to extend its influences to Europe, Europe will influence greatly American art.

Important Results Expected

Every international show is responsible for profound changes in the tastes of peoples. For better or for worse, the world will, in matters of decorative art, be influenced by Paris for a number of years to come.

What one observes above all in a stroll through the grounds, which extend from the Grand Palais across the Pont Alexandre III to the Esplanade des Invalides, is the entire disregard of the past. This does not mean that without the past the results that are apparent today could have been achieved. What it means is that no longer does the sense of the academic fetter artists and craftsmen.

A More Handsome Industrialism

There is even in the mistakes of the earlier struggles of modernism a great deal that will prove helpful. Those who scoff at Cubism and Futurism and the hundred other isms, should not forget that they are not to be considered as ends in themselves, but only as the tentative steps away from an oppressive traditionalism that has largely lost its meaning for the new world of radio, of airplanes, of towering architecture, of improved machinery, of intensified town life.

Urbanism, which is a harder name for town planning, is, as it is now understood in Paris, something quite new and it seeks to avail itself of all recent discoveries, to apply the arts in accordance with the demands of industry. The period of crude industrial development is passing and we are entering the period of a more handsome industrialism.

This is perhaps the main lesson which is to be learned from the Paris Exhibition. Hitherto research, which has opened large fields and has made possible undreamed of industries, has resulted in the increase of material riches without regard to beauty. Frankly, there has been an appalling ugliness. There was a possibility that the world would lose its finer instincts, but it was not by a return to an earlier century that salvation was to be found—it was to be found only in the evolution of a style which would represent our own epoch. Perhaps it will be a long time before it will be possible to define clearly this representative style but, at any rate, this may be said, that the Paris Exhibition, in ruling out the art of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, in demanding the twentieth century to contribute its own work, will do much to transform industrialism and to point the way to a new civilization.

It is to the credit of France that so soon after a tremendous war the nations of the world were invited to reflect on the moral and social value of living art. The phrase "living art" should indeed be stressed. The last century erred in refusing to live in its own time, in trying to revive what belonged to an earlier time. Hence the mock classicism which had no living inspiration; hence the recent reaction by those who discovered the simple truth that each period really distinguished in the arts has endeavored to be itself.

The nineteenth century presented an impossible anomaly. It encouraged an anachronism. It condemned itself to live in the bric-a-brac of the past. The age of the railroad, of the telegraph, of the automobile, slept in a Louis XVI bedroom, dined in a Henri II dining room, and held receptions in a Louis XV salon. There are those who begin to protest that there is an inartistic contradiction between these two phases, and who try to construct a veritable twentieth century art that will not be in contradiction with twentieth century invention and machinery.

A sedan chair demanded its own kind of ornamentation: the automobile demands another, and that other depends more upon the right use of the line, usually sober but admirably adapted to its purpose, than did the sedan chair. One sees throughout the exhibition, especially on the architectural side, the better modern use of the straight line, the better disposition of masses with a view to harmony.

Germany Also Absent

If it is exceedingly unfortunate that the United States should be missing, it is no less unfortunate that Germany should have found it impossible to respond to the belated invitation to figure in this international exhibition. It is not simply on sentimental grounds that one deprecates the absence of these two great nations, but also on artistic grounds. I have already said that the United States could have provided the most original and the most instructive display in the domain of architecture and in the domain of mechanical appliances. But what are we to say of the abstentation of Germany?

A distinguished artist, with whom I made the tour of the grounds, went so far as to express himself in this manner: "Germany figures by name nowhere in the exhibition, but Germany dominates the whole exhibition." There is a sense in which this is perfectly true. This art of straight line, of inclined planes, of contrasted masses, of a somewhat violent rapprochement of colors, which is to be seen almost everywhere, is characteristically German.

There has been, indeed, an attempt to distinguish between German and French art by declaring France to be artificial and antiquated—expressing itself rather in the bibelots of the salon—while German art is the quintessence of modernism. Such a differentiation is not, of course, altogether true. One may take the exhibition to be a proof that the French, too, are as modern in their culture as the Germans. But, nevertheless, Germany claims to have originated much that is characteristic in the decorative arts of the day.

Russian Pavilion Striking

It is, therefore, a pity that Germany does not directly participate in an exhibition in which its influence is strongly felt. Unhappily, political considerations intervened, and it was understood that Germany would be welcome only if the Commercial Treaty, which is in abeyance, were signed. It is absurd to allow politics to play any part in the exhibition, and, under pressure, the Government decided at last to invite Germany unconditionally. But it was then too late, and Germany, somewhat offended, decided not to be represented. There is now question of a similar exhibition at Cologne, to which France will not be invited.

Perhaps the most striking of the national pavilions is that of the Soviet Government. It is precisely like a scene from the stage of the Kamerny Theater. It is constructed for the most part in glass. From floor to roof it is one immense window, broken here and there with wide staircases, painted in staring red with straight lines of black. It is geometrical in the extreme—a thing of angles and of strange spirals. Simple as it is in construction, there is nothing in the exhibition which seems so admirably new and so characteristically nationalist.

But the British pavilion, though far from representing the country, is all the more worthy of attention, because it would seem to denote that a curious change has come over official England. One might have expected a solid building, somewhat reminiscent of the Bank of England. On the contrary, it is gay and, not to mince words, frivolous. It is in some respects the most frivolous-looking construction in the whole exhibition. It is painted vividly and is decorated with a huge gilded feminine figure. Its contents, too, reveal a new movement in British art.

When one enters by the many-pillared gateway of the Concorde, one realizes that, though as seen far off in the perspective of Paris it may be regarded as ugly, it is, in the frame of the exhibition, in perfect good taste. These white towers become impressive. Immediately one is agreeably surprised at the varied architecture of the many pavilions which house the foreign exhibits and those of the French provinces, which have also erected buildings.

Brilliant Colors

The Czechoslovakian pavilion is a heavy, gray mass whose base is painted in vivid red. The Dutch palace is built of red bricks and is reminiscent, even at a first glance, of Holland. The Polish pavilion is white with blue stripes and is an elegant combination of glass and iron work. The tower which surmounts this pavilion is also in glass and iron and is extremely original in design. Then there is the Swedish pavilion, violently colored in the interior; and that of Monaco whose façade is ornamented by black and white designs.

The Austrian building is in pale rose and is delicately refined like a precious coffer. Then one reaches the Japanese house, particularly charming, bringing a note of exoticism into the exhibition with its palisades of bamboo, with its swinging lanterns, and with its elegant lightness. The Belgian palace was contributed by Victor Horta, who founded in 1890 the Belgian school of modern architecture.

These pavilions stand beside the Seine and facing them are the pavilions of Marseilles, of Franche-Comté, of Normandy, of Limoges, and so forth, which constitute an interesting manifestation of regional architecture and contain local riches of considerable interest. Paris also has its pavilion. Newspapers, such as l'Intransigeant, take their places in the Cours-La-Reine. The Intransigeant building is made of beaten metal, shining in the sun—a professional reminder of the lead which is used in printing.

Then we come again upon the national pavilions. That of Italy is majestic, in the style of ancient Rome. It is perhaps too majestic, too solid, too ancient in style for the occasion. Turkey, Denmark, Cuba, Norway, Greece, Switzerland, Spain and other nations have erected buildings which can be distinguished at a glance as betraying their nationality.

In the Grand Palais itself, where much space is allotted to the exhibiting nations, there is a monumental staircase which entirely transforms the appearance of the place. One has the impression of entering an immense cathedral. Everything is on a large scale. Gigantic columns are placed so that they magnify the sense of space. The Salle d'Honneur is wonderfully decorated by Jaulmes.

The bridge of Alexander III is amazingly camouflaged by a range of stalls—the line rising and falling in curves. In the river itself are anchored the three daintily decorated barges of Poiret, named Amours, Délices and Orgues. They have been painted by Raoul Dufy and strike a note of gayety.

Luxuries Exhibited

The visitor who cares for such attractions as the scenic railway has not been forgotten, and there are all the sensations that anybody could desire in the amusement park. It is a fair ground, in which showmen of all kinds may be found.

The stores of Paris are naturally represented, and have put up buildings which vie with each other in originality. On the whole, they are not only striking with their marble, their gold, their rose, their green, but are examples of excellent taste in the warm style of décor. The Sevres manufactory, with its great harmonious urns, presents a satisfactory ensemble.

There are treasures in all these buildings. Nothing that can add to the beauty and luxury of life has been left out. Pictures, books, pottery, iron work, glass work, statuary, carving, furniture, tapestry, and a thousand and one things, combining utility with daintiness, are on view, and the visitor cannot but be astonished at the diversity of the delights of daily life.

One is bewildered by the variety and by the perfection of the spectacle in detail. In the river luminous fountains play. From whatever point of vantage one surveys the scene, there is outlined on the sky a fairy-like city which has sprung up within the city, and the gateways and towers and turrets mingle with the familiar architecture of Paris—with Notre Dame, with the Arc de Triomphe, with the Eiffel Tower. Lit, as it is at night, it has a magical quality.

Doubtless one could find much matter for criticism; doubtless the architects have failed in some cases; but, speaking generally, they have succeeded in realizing harmony in mass. The new architecture prefers flat surfaces and ascending lines; reinforced concrete and, above all, the "liquid stone" which may be spread upon surfaces, permit all kinds of simplifications. There is much use of ceramic work, while glass and forged iron are employed in hitherto unsuspected ways. The new architecture has issued from new decorative combinations and these new combinations demand new formulas in all the applied arts.

Remarkable Progress Made

Remarkable progress has been made in a few years. What is the most amazing fact about the exhibition is that it enables us to realize changes which we see about us but which we fail to notice because they have one by one crept into our lives. The transformation of recent years is to be seen in the banks, the theaters, the hotels, the stores—it is to be seen in the streets which are a blaze of light, and where men with real artistic vision have constructed the entrances to underground railways, electric standards and buildings which are unlike the buildings of other days.

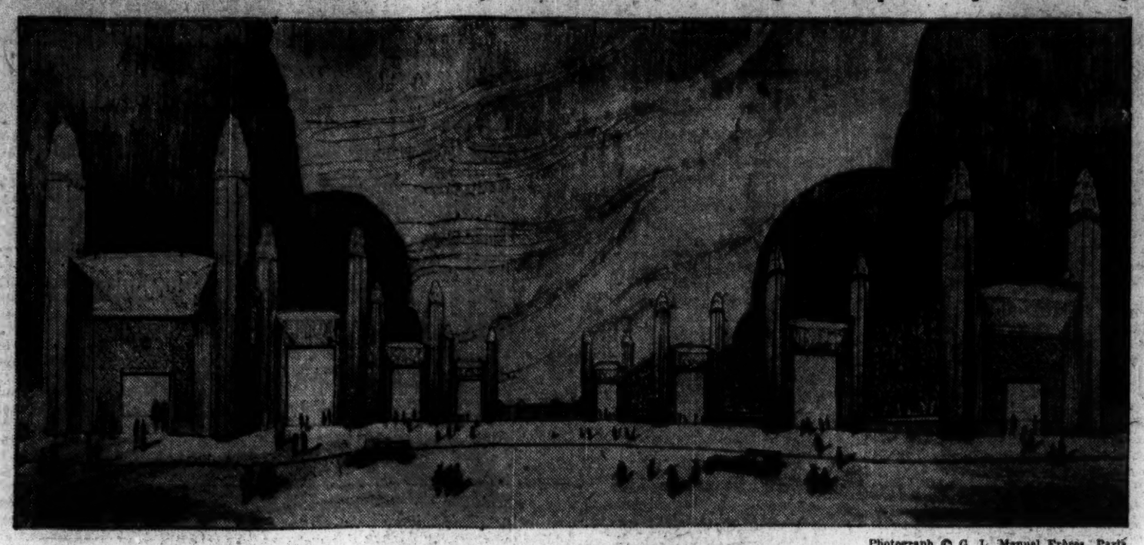
In our homes the décor is different. In our clothes, in our furniture, in our hangings, in our pictures, in the very decorations of our table, there has been a metamorphosis. Of all these changes in appearance, in lines, in colors, the exhibition presents a summary, and, as it were, an apotheosis. It is profitable from many points of view to have assembled a selection of the most artistic features of the dispersed and confused life of the day.

Important Place Given Theater

An important place has been given to the theater. Perhaps it will be necessary to deal with the artistic manifestations of the dance, of music, of comedy, separately; but, at least, it should be said here that few countries will be missing. There will be Russian ballets. The Japanese will give performances, Siam sends its best troupes, Jugoslavia and Hungary and Holland and Belgium are to reveal their best producers and their best players. Spain and Denmark and Italy will show what they can do. There will be an English season. Africa will display its choreographic skill. In short, between 20 and 30 nations will bring to Paris their most representative singers and dancers and players and producers.

Here, then, is a comprehensive survey of the arts. It is an exhilarating experiment. The twentieth century, as it has so far developed, is planted in the midst of Paris, and expresses itself, as it has never yet expressed itself anywhere. Nobody who has the time and opportunity can afford to miss this most illuminating exhibition. It will, therefore, be realized more clearly after this extremely rapid survey, how regrettable it is that America has not brought its contribution to the artistic feast of the nations, and has not attempted to give and to take in this great international exchange—this synthesis of our age.

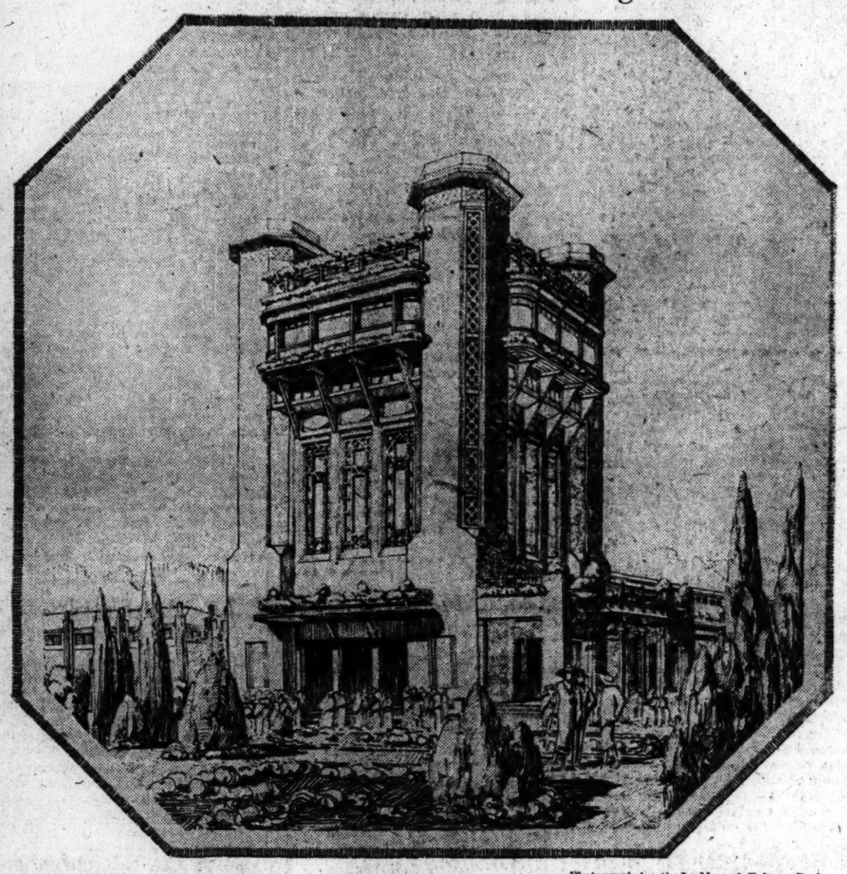
White Towers at Exhibition Gateway Introduce Prevailing Atmosphere of Modernity



Photograph © G. L. Manuel Frères, Paris

General View of Exposition Des Arts Décoratifs as Seen From the Main Entrance.

Restaurant Tower With a Revolving Floor



Photograph by G. L. Manuel Frères, Paris

TO GIVE DINERS AT THE EXPOSITION DES ARTS DECORATIFS A BETTER VIEW OF THE GROUNDS, THE FLOOR TURNS SLOWLY

CHINESE STUDENTS EXPRESS THEIR OPINION OF THE MONITOR

Youths in the Journalism Department of the Peking University Read and Analyze American Newspapers—Experiment Is Interesting

PEKING, May 7 (Special Correspondence)—The department of journalism in Peking University is just now engaged in an interesting experiment. The students, who are all English-speaking Chinese, are reading and analyzing a number of representative American newspapers, and they have written short papers, giving their impressions. The following articles are reproduced from the pens of the students, and all deal with their impressions of The Christian Science Monitor:

Tao Shih Fen writes:

The name of this paper to the general reader is certainly somewhat misleading; but any intelligent person who is fair-minded enough to read through a couple of issues of the Monitor would agree that it is beyond doubt one of the leading papers in the United States. To me it stands proudly on the peak of purity and dignity. As I bring home my thoughts, I conjecture that the Chinese families would like such paper as this for the clean news and features, human and instructive. However, the Chinese public would care little for international news; we are not as yet trained to think of the world as we are not in the whirl of commerce, transportation, etc. But a paper of a national character would be thoroughly welcome if distribution should be made efficient in spite of the present difficulties in all means of transportation.

International News

Tu Lien Che writes:

The one distinguishing thing of The Christian Science Monitor is that it contains a large proportion of international news. And it is no wonder to call itself "an international daily newspaper." It has many special departments, as art, radio, educational, the home forum, editorials, etc. It is constructive in character. Stories which play up the bad phases of human life, as crime, etc., are absent, and in contrary, stories as about the world essay contest, or methods to relieve traffic, etc., which are constructive and helpful to social welfare, are emphasized. It is an international and constructive paper.

No Crime or Sensation

Livingstone C. Chao writes:

The Christian Science Monitor is one of the greatest newspapers in America. . . . It is the newspaper that contains most news and international articles. . . . there are no criminal and sensational stories in this paper. It plays up human interest and feature stories; it, therefore, has historical things and literary writings, as well as picture section in each Tuesday. . . It is widely circulated, so although it is published in America, it has a page of advertisements from England and classified advertisements on states. It has 20 pages per issue and puts its editorials in the last page. It has long editorials on the discussion and criticism of those subjects that are either on international questions or of the constructive field.

"Energetically Convincing"

Chao Hsi Yü writes:

The Christian Science Monitor is one of the most popular and best newspapers not only in America but really in the whole world. It collects news from every corner of the earth and is therefore international in its scope. With the purpose of being constructive, the paper has been trying to play down sensational news as much as possible. Among its developed departments are the educational section, the home forum, and the art news and comment, whose articles seem to me especially instructive and interesting. The Christian Science Monitor differs from other American papers in that its editorials are very seriously made and are energetically convincing.

"Of Conservative Type"

Kuan Chunglin writes:

The Christian Science Monitor is one of the greatest newspapers in America, having subscribers not only in America, but also in Europe and even in Asia. Though the paper is so named, it is not at all an organ for propaganda work for the Christian Church, but is, as they themselves term it, an "international daily newspaper." It is of conservative type: headings are in quite moderate size printing; no very big advertisements; there are always articles discussing things moral or intellectual. Editorials appear on the last page and discuss serious subjects only, and are not signed. It is a clean paper.

Huang Chin Jung writes:

Looking through The Christian Science Monitor, one is ready to form the opinion, that this paper, if not the greatest, is one of the greatest organs in the world, for it deals with news from almost every corner of the globe. In contrast with other newspapers, the international news is played up about equal proportions in the different sections, as well as in the editorial. Other distinctions it has, that it gets advertisements from every country and city; the editorial occupies the whole back page, not common to many papers. This editorial page consists of several articles commenting on different topics of the day, national as well as international.

RUMANIAN CURRENCY DECLINES IN VALUE

Fall Directly Traceable to Collapse of Grain Prices

BUCHAREST, May 14 (Special Correspondence)—The recent decline in Rumanian exchange from 180 lei to 220 lei to the dollar is directly traceable to the world collapse in grain prices. Although the only grain at present permitted for export from Rumania is maize, there are close on 1,000,000 tons of this grain available for export from last year's crop. The maize export season from Rumania usually begins on the reopening of the River Danube in March and runs well into the summer. High prices for grain on the world's markets in the early part of this year led Rumanian banks to loan heavily against an assumed ready demand for Rumanian maize when the export season began.

The collapse in prices, however—coupled with the fact that all grain shipped out of Rumania must stand a heavy export tax—makes it quite impossible for Rumanian exporters to compete against foreign maize. Argentine grain is currently selling in Constantinople at a price considerably below what Rumanian exporters are able to quote.

The immediate result is that the farmers are not able to meet their maturing bank loans, and an already acute financial situation is being considerably aggravated. Unless there is a speedy improvement, the scarcity of credit available for agricultural purposes will have a serious effect on the coming crop season—which, in any event, is none too promising, owing to the greatly decreased areas sown to wheat last autumn.

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*These stores carry children's footwear as well

ANNUAL REPORTS ARE READ IN THE MOTHER CHURCH

(Continued from Page 1)

page with our Leader, whose directions, teachings, and the influence of whose life will keep our feet in the pathway showed by Jesus, up to the understanding of the allness of God.

New President's Address

Mr. Parker then introduced the new president, who spoke as follows:

Friends: In view of the fact that it is now fifty years since "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" was given to the world, it is fitting, lest we forget, that we consider the Christianity of Christian Science and of our beloved Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, its author.

From a child, Mrs. Eddy was familiar with the Christianity of the Puritans, and lived it. And it was through her fidelity to the most spiritual type of Puritan Christianity that God graciously prepared her to receive the Revelation of Christian Science. If a student wishes fully to understand Christian Science, he must see to it that his morals, and even his secret thoughts, are beyond reproach. There is no other way "under heaven given among men," whereby the spiritual import of the writings of Mrs. Eddy can be gained and demonstrated. If any one who is deceitful, sensual, or devilish should learn the letter of Christian Science and repeat it perfectly, he could not demonstrate the truth until it had transformed him.

With the revelation of Christian Science to our beloved Leader, Mrs. Eddy, came the advent of a higher Christianity than that of the Christian churches of her time, a Christianity which, like that of Christ Jesus, was accompanied with the spirit and power of Christian healing. Referring to the great exponent of Christian healing, Christ Jesus, Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health p. 52): "The 'man of sorrows' best understood the nothingness of material life and intelligence and the mighty actuality of all-inclusive God, good. These were the two cardinal points of Mind-healing or Christian Science, which armed him with Love." And, again, she writes of him (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 162), "To carry out his holy purpose, he must be oblivious of human self."

Now these are the essential features of that Christianity which was exemplified in the Christian career of our beloved Leader, and with which were evangelized those of her students who followed her as truly as she followed Christ. No more remarkable thing has happened in this remarkable age than the way in which Mrs. Eddy's teachings have evangelized, and are evangelizing, such students of hers as were Christian enough to receive this blessing.

But wherein is the Christianity of the spiritually-minded Christian Scientist the highest the present world now sees? It is in this, that by perceiving, as Jesus did, "the nothingness of material life and intelligence and the mighty actuality of all-inclusive God, good," and by understanding the infinite allness of Life, Truth, and Love, and the consequent unreality of sin, sickness, and death, they heal the sick.

Worthy though the Christianity of people in all other churches may be, it is not yet equal to healing the sick by means wholly spiritual and understood as Science. But the time is coming when all Christian churches will understand Christian Science as exclusively taught in the writings of the Rev. Mary Baker Eddy. Then they will obey Christ Jesus' commands in healing the sick, as well as in all other respects. For finally every knee shall bow and every tongue shall confess that spiritual power is paramount.

As irresistibly and as gently as breaks the morning light came the revelation of Christian Science to the pure heart of our beloved Leader. As a "scribe under orders" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 311) she wrote Science and Health, and all the other books that have come from her pen. Mrs. Eddy herself taught a class of 70 people in November, 1898. To the students of that class she said in substance that she never allowed herself to write a line for publication except when she was in the spiritual consciousness that would heal those pronounced incurable, or recover the dying; and that an impelling motive in writing Science and Health and her other writings, was the hope that she would be able to impart to the readers enough of her own spiritual sense of existence to Christianize them and heal them.

The revelation of Truth is complete and final in the writings of Mrs. Eddy; and because it is complete and final, another revelator can never appear. Sincere Christian Scientists, perceiving the completeness and finality of the revelation, will demonstrate its Science. In Mrs. Eddy's statement of it, the completeness and finality of the revelation is such that it would be impossible to state it more clearly, more simply, or in a way more easily understood by beginners than is done in her writings.

To be a safe guide for the student, the revelation had to be accurately stated; and in the writings of Mrs. Eddy it is accurately stated. All writings on the subject of Christian Science which set forth misconceptions of what Mrs. Eddy has written, or which record ecstasies of the intellect devoid of inspiration, or which may be dishonestly written, tend to confuse the thought of the reader, becloud his spiritual perception, and deliver him hopelessly to the liabilities of disease and death.

In regard to books or writings other than those which Mrs. Eddy has written and which purport to elucidate Christian Science, it must be understood that their publication is needless. If their attempted elucidations differ in the least from what Mrs. Eddy has written, they are not Christian Science and should be carefully avoided by the student who would escape disaster on his way to health, long life, and peace.

Mrs. Eddy has written a By-Law on this subject which applies directly, without exception, to every member of The Mother Church. It reads as follows: "The Bible, together with Science and Health and other works by Mrs. Eddy, shall be his only textbooks for self-instruction in Christian Science, and for teaching and practising metaphysical healing." (Manual p. 34). In writing this By-Law Mrs. Eddy had a positive, definite intention; and the intention was this, namely, to protect all members of The Mother Church, now and throughout the years to come, against the adulteration of the teachings of Christian Science and the eventual loss of Christian healing as set forth and explained in her works. The assertion on the part of a student that in reading other books on the subject of Christian Science he does not read them as textbooks for self-instruction, does not free him from the fact that he reads them in no other way and in preference to those which Mrs. Eddy has written, obviously the Christian Science periodicals are included in what Mrs. Eddy has authorized and provided for, and the functions of which she has established for the movement.

Christian Science embraces a Christianity the purest and the mightiest the world has ever known since Jesus walked the earth. It is rapidly spreading over the face of the whole world. It is leavening every department of human affairs. Through the individual Christian lives of those who are healing the sick in accordance with Christian Science, we feel the presence and can reckon the progress of the most beneficent influence experienced upon the earth since the days of the apostles.

Mrs. Eddy's teachings were opposed by some of the scholars of this world. Nevertheless, it must always be borne in mind that, when they sneered, ridiculed, misrepresented, and denounced, their assaults were always aimed directly at her doctrine. But her doctrine is true, and will outlive the scoffs of all time.

Calm, serene, and certain, Mrs. Eddy carried her discovery into the Christian hearts of the whole world. She carried it there past every obstacle that evil natures could devise; and during her lifetime one of the most subtle, insidious and diabolical devices against her discovery was the spurious literature circulated among her followers by the enemy. Mrs. Eddy defended her discovery against its enemies without bitterness in her heart, without resentfully answering personal charges, and without doing injury to those who sought to destroy her. When she was reviled she reviled not again, but, as the Bible says, committed herself "to him who judgeth righteously."

In spite of the years of misrepresentation, slander, and abuse, the character of our beloved Leader has steadily risen in the estimation of the whole world. And Christians have come to regard it as the strongest, the gentlest, the most beneficent and most Christian influence that has appeared since the time of Christ Jesus.

To all loyal Christian Scientists Mrs. Eddy is the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science. To them she is the wonderful revelator, the marvelous Teacher, the beloved Leader. As little children they lisp her accents of love, drink at the fountain of health, and place their hands in hers that she may truly lead them. Obedience to her teachings will clothe them with the Mind of Christ, strengthen them with the might of omnipotence, and carry them in everlasting arms through the centuries to come.

Treasurer's Report for Year Ending May 31, 1925.

Mr. Ripley, Treasurer of the Church, then read the following report:

The Mother Church

General Fund—Balance on hand May 31, 1924, $145,119.31; receipts during the year, $1,075,496.33; expenditures, $1,158,084.17; balance on hand May 31, 1925, $62,531.47.

Expenditures included the provision of three new printing presses for The Christian Science Monitor, and of other equipment needed by The Christian Science Publishing Society, at a total cost of $278,062.78.

Special Funds—Balance on hand May 31, 1924, $229,494.03; receipts during the year, other than the transfer of $200,000 from the General Fund to the Real Estate Fund, $469,218.89; expenditures, $422,343.13; balance on hand May 31, 1925, $275,369.79.

Contributions to the Relief Fund during the year totaled $202,103.07, and expenditures, $171,478.51.

The Christian Science Benevolent Association

Current Fund—Balance on hand May 31, 1924, $131,731.17; receipts during the year, $430,384.98; expenditures, $392,438.58; balance on hand May 31, 1925, $169,677.57.

Permanent Funds—Balance on hand May 31, 1924, $113,052.88; receipts during the year, $17,568.08; expenditures, $19,605.20; balance on hand May 31, 1925, $111,015.76.

The Christian Science Pleasant View Home

Receipts since Nov. 1, 1924, $140,669.41; expenditures, $17,984.69; balance on hand May 31, 1925, $122,684.72.

Auditors' Report

Boston, Massachusetts,
June 5, 1925.

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

We certify that we have audited the cash and bonds reported by the Treasurer of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, of The Christian Science Benevolent Association, and of The Christian Science Pleasant View Home as being on hand at the close of business May 31, 1925, and find them to be as stated.

(Signed) HARVEY S. CHASE & CO.,
Certified Public Accountants.

Since the last annual meeting additional property in the vicinity of The Mother Church has been acquired through the Shawmut Real Estate Trust at a cost of $1,305,744.47, toward payment of which the sum of $200,000 was advanced from the General Fund and $35,000 from the Real Estate Fund. On the property now held by the Trust, there is a net indebtedness of $1,002,244.78. Except for current bills, this obligation is the only indebtedness against The Mother Church.

Other than for current bills, there is no indebtedness against The Christian Science Benevolent Association or The Christian Science Pleasant View Home.

Respectfully submitted
EDWARD L. RIPLEY
Treasurer.

Report of Clerk

Mr. Palmer, the Clerk of the Church, then read the annual report of the past year's work in the numerous branches of The Mother Church activities, as follows:

All is well with The Mother Church. All is well at the headquarters of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Today is the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, and hundreds and thousands of happy Christian Scientists all over the world look to this meeting with joy and gladness. You who fill this great and beautiful auditorium are only a small part of the members of The Mother Church who, if not present in person, are with us in spirit, and await with eager expectancy the reports of this Annual Meeting.

Great prophets, seers and teachers have arisen in times past to point the way and lead to God. The prophet, seer and teacher of the modern world is Mary Baker Eddy. To her was revealed the allness of Spirit, the perfection of God and man. To her was revealed the utter futility, the unreality of matter, sin, disease and death, and everything opposed to the divine nature. She founded her Church on the words and works of Christ Jesus, and called to a world asleep in dreams of dogma and material speculation to awake and prove the power of God by doing the works of Christ Jesus, and not only to preach the gospel but to prove it, by healing the sick. Her purpose in founding that church is clearly set forth on page 19 of the Manual of The Mother Church:

"The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., is designed to be built on the Rock, Christ; even the understanding and demonstration of divine Truth, Life, and Love, healing and saving the world from sin and death; thus to reflect in some degree the Church Universal and Triumphant."

And so today The Mother Church, the church founded by Mary Baker Eddy, meets in annual session in obedience to the Manual she gave us. You will hear reports of progress, you will hear reports of victories, and we are sure you will go away to your homes and fields of labor knowing that The Mother Church is faithful to the teaching and vision of its inspired Founder.

The largest number of members for any one year in the history of the movement was admitted this year to The Mother Church. Why do these dear people seek this membership? The reason is easy to find. Their eyes have been opened to see the love, tenderness and healing power of all-embracing divine Love. They have been healed of all manner of human ills, of discord, sin, poverty, hate, disease; and many of them have been snatched from the very jaws of death. They have seen through Christian Science the vision of the Life divine in which death has no part. They have been awakened to the fact that the kingdom of God is here and now, that the Comforter which leads into truth is available, bringing surcease from sin and sorrow. They see themselves now the sons of God; and they rejoice in and love Christian Science because it has brought to them the priceless gift of spiritual freedom.

Christian Science heals. Skepticism can never reverse that glorious fact. It heals by the spoken word as well as by silent prayer; its regenerating and healing power not only is redeeming the sick and sinning, but is uplifting and leavening all phases of human thought. Natural science, theology, medicine, politics, literature, the fine arts, all are being lifted to new, higher, and better levels through the application of Christian Science to the affairs of men. Did not John perceive the power of the Christ, Truth, to lift human thought out of itself into realms of spiritual truth and goodness when he heard a voice from heaven saying, "Behold I make all things new"?

God has blessed The Mother Church and its branches. The Cause of Christian Science is highly prosperous. Our churches are prosperous because they are striving to obey the divine will. The Mother Church and its branches are proving their faith by their works. Christian Scientists rejoice in the prosperity of Christian Science, and they pray for and look forward to that glad day when all men will grasp the demonstrable Science of God and man, foretold by the prophets and Christ Jesus and given to the world by our beloved Leader, Mary Baker Eddy. "And there shall be one fold and one shepherd."

The Sunday School

Under the protecting wings of the Sunday School of The Mother Church have gathered this year more pupils than ever before. Within its tender warmth the homeless are finding home, the fatherless and motherless their true Father-Mother; while those with few human comforts and some with too many, are eating together the spiritual bread which alone can satisfy child and man.

In simplicity and gladness tiny tots and unfolding youth are learning through the lessons provided in the Manual of The Mother Church, to love, understand and express in daily living the purity and grandeur of the Christ idea. "Beloved children," writes our Leader, "the world has need of you . . . : it needs your innocence, unselfishness, faithful affection, uncontaminated lives." (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 110). Ah, how truly the world needs them for its healing and redemption! A privilege, deep as dear, has the Sunday school teacher in preparing these messengers of Love for their world work,—the sacred ministry of Christian Science.

The Board of Lectureship

The activities of the Board of Lectureship continue to be an index to the growth of the movement. Steady increase is to be noted in the number of lectures given and in the attendance and interest. Throughout the world the lecturers have been received for the most part by large and enthusiastic audiences. In some instances even the use of amplifying devices has failed to accommodate the throngs eager to hear the "good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people." A large number of lectures has been radiocast and the response from the highways and byways reveals the incalculable healing and saving results to be obtained through this breaking down of limitation. The spoken word permeated with spiritual understanding has power to heal and save. Healings frequently take place during a lecture and lecturers often receive letters of gratitude and thanksgiving for the freedom thus gained.

During the year ending May 31, 1925, 3257 lectures have been given. The approximate attendance at these lectures was 2,580,160. Of these lectures 2945 were given in the United States and Canada, and 312 in distant fields.

During the twelve months, lectures have been delivered in the following countries: England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales; in the Channel Islands, Denmark, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland; in Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, China, Japan, Philippine Islands and Hawaii; in South Africa; in the Canal Zone, Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico, Barbados and Bermuda; in Canada and Mexico, and in the United States of America, including Alaska. Lectures have been delivered in 29 prisons and other institutions where Christian Science services have been held.

The first noonday lecture under the auspices of The Mother Church was delivered and radiocast in Tremont Theater on May 21 to an audience which filled the house to capacity.

The printing of lectures in the newspapers spreads the good tidings of Christian Science far and wide, and is one of the most effective agencies for reaching the public with its message. The giving of a lecture on Christian Science is a demonstration in which both the members of the church and the lecturer have a vital part. The members of the Board of Lectureship are grateful for the support and lovingkindness extended to them by the churches.

Statement From the Trustees Under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy

During the year just ended, the Trustees appointed to carry out the wishes of our beloved Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, have spent $221,100.02 of the income of the Trust Fund "for the purpose of more effectually promoting and extending the religion of Christian Science as taught by" her.

$46,833.78 were given as pro rata assistance to 1027 churches, societies, and organizations at universities and colleges, whose reports for the year ended Oct. 31, 1924, showed that they were entitled to aid in the free distribution of our literature.

$32,466.99 were expended to assist in the lecture work. Of this sum $21,366.99 were used in paying the traveling expenses of lecturers to distant fields; $8800 were expended to 88 branch churches and societies in connection with their first lectures, and $2300 were paid to organizations at universities and colleges as an aid in giving annual lectures.

$20,036.95 were spent for copies of our textbook and other literature authorized by The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., and placed in public libraries in cities and towns where there are no recognized branches of The Mother Church, also in the establishment and maintenance of lending libraries of Christian Science churches and societies. Of this sum $3692.46 were used for making Science and Health available for the blind. Also The Christian Science Monitor has been sent to more than 330 United States embassies and consulates throughout the world.

$121,762.30 were paid to 47 branch churches and societies to assist them in the erection, purchase or remodeling of church edifices.

In one volume the prose works of Mrs. Eddy, with the exception of the textbook and the Church Manual, have been printed in convenient form for the student, and a half-century edition of the textbook, 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," has just been published.

Department of Branches and Practitioners

Since May 31, 1924, 17 churches, 75 Christian Science Societies, and four university organizations have been recognized as branches of The Mother Church. Twenty-one of these new churches and societies are in Europe, one in Africa, one in Australia, and one in New Zealand. Among those in Europe are a society in Vienna, Austria, and another in Leningrad, Russia, which are the first branches to be established in those countries.

Forty-nine Christian Science societies have grown so that they are able to undertake the greater responsibilities of churches, and have applied for change of title from societies to churches. In several places growth in unity has been expressed by the union of two churches where there had been a division.

The Mother Church has 2202 recognized branches. This number includes 27 college and university organizations. Applications for cards in The Christian Science Journal have been accepted during the past year from 82 nurses and 833 practitioners. The Journal contains 10,246 published cards classified as follows: 216 nurses, 2202 churches and societies and 7828 practitioners.

The Christian Science Benevolent Association

This sheltering arm of our great movement is providing a refuge for the weary and heavy laden from the storms of materiality.

Many guests have been healed while at the sanatorium. These healings have been a source of joy and inspiration not only to those healed but to the workers in the sanatorium and the field at large. Our sanatorium is conducted upon a humanitarian basis, providing a home where Christian Scientists may be cared for under favorable conditions in cases of dire need as well as in difficulties of a milder nature.

The extent of our work as a philanthropic institution is indicated by the financial assistance given to individuals who could not otherwise have had the care which our home provides. For the year 1924, $63,210.47 were expended for philanthropy. Fully one-fourth of the guests have been assisted in their expenses through the benevolence of Christian Scientists. These donors realize the meaning of the Scriptural injunction, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

During the year the sanatorium provided for more than 1600 guests. In addition, relatives and friends accompanying the guests were in many instances accommodated. The average length of stay of a guest was less than one month. More than 4500 Christian Scientists visited the home because of their interest in this welfare work.

A greenhouse has been erected which supplies the home with plants and flowers. Our Leader speaks of flowers, on page 240 of Science and Health, as "hieroglyphs of Deity;" and these messengers of beauty and fragrance are provided for the rooms occupied by guests. Improvements on the grounds have been continued during the year.

Continued support of the Benevolence Fund is necessary, in order that assistance may be rendered to those students of Christian Science who are in need of the environment and help which the sanatorium provides, but who might not otherwise be able to share them.

Literature Distribution Committee

The work of the Literature Distribution Committee is one of the ways through which the world is learning of Christian Science and what it is accomplishing. The work increased during the past year, and a number of new workers were added to the Committee. We realize that love for God and man is the basis of our distribution work, and that through the distribution of literature the truth as given in the Christian Science textbook is reaching many who are hungering and thirsting for righteousness.

In May, 1924, this Committee held a meeting in The Mother Church in the interest of our periodicals. The inspiring talks given at that meeting have since been read at similar meetings in 186 branch churches and societies throughout the world. Undoubtedly these branch churches and societies were greatly encouraged and inspired by hearing these addresses. In January of this year another helpful meeting was held which was productive of much good.

Committee on Publication

During the past year, the editors of newspapers and medical periodicals have shown a growing disposition to be fair toward Christian Science and toward its Discoverer, Founder and Leader. Editors of religious periodicals and publishers of books have not made so good a record. On the whole, however, editors and publishers are increasingly able and willing to detect and eliminate, or to allow the correction of, misrepresentations concerning Christian Science or Christian Scientists.

It is to be observed, also, that the discernment and fairness of editors are being tested in a way that presents added or new difficulties for them. They are now obliged to scrutinize what is offered to them by persons claiming to be adherents of Christian Science. They now need to distinguish between what is being done by the followers of Mary Baker Eddy and what is being done by other persons and their followers in the name of Christian Science and with the unctuous use of her name. In this situation, the attitude shown by editors, with few exceptions, has furnished cause for grateful appreciation.

Of course, it is for loyal Christian Scientists, first of all, to discern between what is genuine and what is otherwise; between what will carry on the movement founded by our Leader and what would lead in other directions. In all probability, that which now is plainly an attack upon our church will soon become more plainly an attack upon her and upon the healing which is the distinctive feature of our religion.

Among the many comments on Mrs. Eddy which were printed during the past year, the following is quoted, partly because it is from a distinguished clergyman who disagrees in some respects with her teaching. This quotation is from an article in a church paper by the Rev. James Black, M. A., D. D., of Edinburgh, who said: "I admire Mrs. Eddy, the Founder of Christian Science, in deep ways, and I frankly consider her one of the most remarkable people in religious history. She has founded a great Church: she has left her mark for good on countless lives: indeed she has affected our generation more than any other single man or woman."

The legislative bodies which convened during the past year did not pass any enactment inimical to the rights of Christian Scientists. On the contrary, they amended or rejected a goodly number of bills, for the reason that these bills would have affected Christian Scientists and other citizens who claim the rights in which we are especially interested.

A matter not yet finally determined is the rate of postage on our newspaper and periodicals. All American postal rates are being revised for the purpose of getting more revenue from which to pay higher wages to employees in the postal service. At its last session, the Congress enacted temporary rates and provided a committee of Senators and Representatives who are to hold hearings soon and recommend permanent rates to be enacted by Congress at its next session. These temporary rates have increased the postage on our newspaper and periodicals, when they are mailed by the publisher, from one and one-fourth cents to one and one-half cents a pound, which is only a moderate increase. But the temporary rates have increased the postage on our newspaper and periodicals, when they are mailed in the United States by others than the publisher, from one cent for each four ounces or fraction to two cents for each two ounces or fraction, up to eight ounces, which is a large increase. The United States Senate, on Jan. 27, 1925, by a vote of fifty-one to twenty-three adopted the present rate for our publications and others entitled to the same classification, when mailed by their publishers, instead of a much higher rate which would have greatly increased the cost of our newspaper and periodicals. For this vote and for the acceptance of this rate by the House of Representatives without a vote, we have much cause for gratitude. As this matter now stands, we need to keep the present rate for mailing our newspaper and periodicals by the publisher, and to obtain a more moderate rate for their mailing by individuals and Literature Distribution Committees.

Relief Work

The balance in the fund for relief in the Near East has been entirely disbursed within the past year, and the relief work of The Mother Church at Constantinople and its vicinity has been continued with allowances from the General Relief Fund. The work has been capably administered by a competent Christian Scientist who has aided needy people of the Greek, Russian, Armenian, Polish, French, and Turkish nationalities. Relief work in Athens among the refugees has been continued. Funds, food, blankets and clothing have been supplied. The fund has given assistance to Russian refugees in Paris and in Tientsin, China. Aid has been rendered successfully to enable refugees to become self-supporting, or to leave for other localities where work would be available to them.

Shortly after the beginning of the year the relief work in Japan which began after the earthquake in 1923 was brought to a close. Many expressions of gratitude were sent to The Mother Church by Japanese and others who received assistance.

Christian Scientists in Germany, Russia, Austria, Estonia, Italy, Jugoslavia, Latvia, Czechoslovakia, Ukraine, Danzig Free State, Rumania, Poland, and Finland have been given funds or have been aided in the purchase of Christian Science literature. Christian Science churches and societies in Germany have gradually been able to pay more nearly the full price for literature, and beginning May 1 of this year are paying in full. Other relief has been rendered in Holland, in Costa Rica and in the Philippine Islands.

In the United States, in July, 1924, assistance was rendered to tornado sufferers at Lorain, Ohio, aid being sent through the branch of The Mother Church there. Christian Science churches contributed money and clothing.

In March, 1925, The Mother Church promptly provided relief in Illinois, Indiana, and Missouri to towns which were swept by a tornado. The Directors asked Col. Frederick A. Bangs of Chicago, Mr. Arthur P. DeCamp of St. Louis and other well-known Christian Scientists to organize relief committees. Although relieving temporary distress the aim of the committees has been to aid people to reach a self-supporting basis, and to this end farm tools, seeds, and repairs to buildings have been supplied in worthy cases, irrespective of religious affiliations. Some living in tents are being furnished with inexpensive wooden buildings, in order that shelter may be provided before cold weather comes. For the assistance rendered, all have expressed gratitude. The work continues. The total sum expended from the relief funds during the year is $171,478.51.

Representatives of The Mother Church who have carried on the relief work at home and in distant fields have done their work well. They have won their laurels. Their unselfishness and devotion to duty, their love for God and man, have sustained them in the arduous tasks they were called upon to perform, and we thank them for their joyous service.

The generous and spontaneous response of the field to the call for funds has been most gratifying, and we take this occasion to thank heartily the donors.

The Christian Science Publishing Society

The Trustees are grateful for splendid support from the field and for the general growth of the Publishing Society. They are thankful, too, for a substantial increase in net profits, all of which have been paid to the Treasurer of The Mother Church as provided by the Church Manual and the Deed of Trust. The growth in the circulation of the periodicals has been steady and the circulation figures are now at their highest point, except for the war period of the Monitor. The Monitor losses for the past twelve months have been considerably reduced. The Trustees find encouragement in the fact that a small profit has been shown in three of these months, and they believe that with the continued co-operation of the field a further progressive financial showing will be made.

During the past year a number of modern additions have been made to the mechanical equipment of the Publishing House, which will enable us to render better service to the field. With modern machinery and other facilities, we are able to produce a better quality of printing.

Since the last Annual Meeting of The Mother Church, there have been added to our periodicals and books a German Hymnal, a French translation of "The Life of Mary Baker Eddy," by Sibyl Wilbur, a large size Readers' Quarterly, and also the Timothy Cole engraving of Mary Baker Eddy. The illustrations in the book, "The Mother Church," by Joseph Armstrong, have been improved, and pictures of the windows in the original Mother Church have been added to it.

During the past year the editorial policy of The Christian Science Monitor has won for it recognition as a worthy leader in the advocacy of three great moral issues. No other newspaper in the United States has stood so forcefully and so unflinchingly in support of the policy of prohibition of the liquor traffic as has the Monitor. It is recognized by all prohibition forces as their most able ally and champion. Nor is this influence confined to the United States alone, since its world-wide band of correspondents have been instructed to send all news regarding the extension of temperance sentiment and the enactment of legislation for restriction of the liquor trade. The international character of the paper, emphasized as it is by the great volume of its foreign news,—news always of progress and of the better side of life,—has made of it an acknowledged leader in the work of establishing bases for international peace and harmony. The Monitor's peace plan has been steadily growing in the favor of the public, has been discussed not only in the American Congress, but in the British Parliament and the French Chamber of Deputies, and will come up for definite action at Washington at some time during the coming winter. To prohibition and peace the Monitor has added, as its service to mankind, advocacy of clean journalism. Its criticisms of the tendency on the part of the daily press to emphasize crime, scandal, and disaster have resulted in making this a truly national issue. Newspapers all over the United States are discussing it; many have made tentative efforts to correct present practices in accordance with the standards set by the Monitor; schools of journalism are discussing the issue; and the periodicals devoted to news of the press, as well as more popular periodicals, are giving it liberal space. It is in no sense an overstatement to say that this active discussion of this moral issue, so fraught with importance to the social life of the nation and to the purity of the American home, has proceeded in the main from the active campaign against evil waged by The Christian Science Monitor.

By changing to eight columns instead of seven, the Monitor has adopted the standard form of other metropolitan daily newspapers. A pictorial page now appears every Tuesday. The establishment of our own photo-engraving plant is enabling us to improve the illustrations in the Monitor to a striking degree. A new branch office of the Monitor has been opened in Paris, France. The religious articles on the Home Forum page now regularly appear translated into ten languages, as follows: French, Swedish, Spanish, Danish, German, Norwegian, Russian, Dutch, Italian, and Greek.

On April 1 the Monitor adopted the plan of publishing three issues of the paper,—the Pacific edition, Central edition, and Atlantic edition. Under this arrangement, an advertiser is enabled to use at different rates one or more issues of the Monitor which will best suit his needs. This is an innovation in newspaper advertising, and is being watched with interest by other publishers. During the short period in which the plan has been in operation, it has proved to be an unqualified success. The special feature editions, devoted to the Monitor Peace Plan, as well as to various localities, have been warmly received, widely circulated, and have caused much friendly comment by other newspapers and periodicals.

The request made at the last Annual Meeting that branch churches develop, from within their organizations, programs for meetings held in the interest of our periodicals has proved valuable, and has enabled our Monitor advertising and news representatives to devote more of their time to the business of getting out a good paper.

Requests still come for reprints of certain editorials or articles. It is difficult for one to judge any newspaper or magazine from a single article; and experience has shown the desirability of circulating the entire paper.

Literature Circulation and Distribution Committees are doing efficient, intelligent, unselfish and needful work. The Mother Church and branch church Reading Rooms are cheerfully accepting and forwarding subscriptions to the periodicals.

The Trustees feel that they are giving voice to the general thought of the field in expressing appreciation of the devoted work of the Bible Lesson Committee.

There is manifest in the Publishing Society an appreciation of and devotion to the high purpose for which our Leader established the Christian Science periodicals, including The Christian Science Monitor,—these evangels of the Christ, Truth,—and that appreciation and devotion is manifested in a true sense of helpfulness and co-operation among the workers.

The growth in circulation is evidence of the greater appreciation of the messages which our periodicals contain. We may not rest on our laurels, nor conclude that the circulation has reached a point where it may be left to itself; but its growth is added proof that the periodicals are reaching mankind with their message of healing and redemption, and this fact should give greater impetus to the increased circulation.

The purpose of these periodicals, it should be remembered, is different from that of secular periodicals or newspapers. Our periodicals are published solely for the benefit of mankind, for the one great purpose of healing and regenerating human thought. They are silent messengers of the Christ, which may find their way where a personal messenger might not go. In view of this, all who support them are having part in the noble work of evangelization which the periodicals are carrying on throughout the length and breadth of the earth.

From the Directors

It is with sincere gratitude and heartfelt appreciation that the Board of Directors of The Mother Church bears witness on this occasion to the splendid record of achievements and progress of the past year to which you have just listened.

A noteworthy undertaking instituted in October last is the establishment of The Christian Science Pleasant View Home for elderly persons whose length of service in our Cause, good works, and other circumstances furnish special reasons for generous provision by Christian Scientists. This home is to be built at Pleasant View, Concord, New Hampshire. It was incorporated in January. It will be of interest to all to know that the preparatory work towards the construction of the Home is progressing satisfactorily. The competitive drawings and plans submitted by the various architects have been unusually fine. The firm selected has now under preparation the detailed specifications which, when completed, will enable us to invite bids from the builders. The architect is Arthur H. Bowditch of Boston. Contributions already received from churches, organizations and individuals assure us that when the active work of construction has begun, only a word to the field will be required to provide the larger sum necessary for further developments.

The services of The Mother Church are radiocast the first Sunday of each month. This new activity was started last September. Many letters of appreciation of this service have been received, some of them from distant points.

There remains but little for this board to add beyond a word of thanks to those members of the Board of Lectureship who have generously contributed their lectures to the guests and associates at the Christian Science Benevolent Association sanatorium. In all, 13 lectures were gratuitously given by those lecturers whose regular appointments brought them to this vicinity. Perhaps no one feature has contributed more uniformly good results to our friends who are temporary guests at our home on the hilltop than the lectures on Christian Science given for their especial benefit during the year.

We cannot close without a word by way of reminding the field that now as never before is there a vital need on the part of every sincere Christian Scientist, wherever he may live or whatever may be his part in our great movement, of keeping the memory of our beloved Leader ever fresh and green. Let us treasure the fruits of her life's labors as she would have us treasure them, by unswerving compliance with the edicts she has uttered, by unwavering support of the institutions she has established; and let us daily strive to emulate the steadfast adherence to the highest ideals, and the cheerful confidence in the supremacy of good, even in the face of adversity, of sickness and of sin, that characterized her whole career. Above all, let us strive for more of that unselfed love which she ever manifested that we may unite in closer fellowship those who are daily endeavoring to be worthy of the name of Christian Scientist.

Messages of Growth and Loyalty Come From Many Branch Churches

Many messages relating the growth which Christian Science is enjoying in the field have been received by the Board of Directors from branch churches in all parts of the world. Of these the following were read at the annual meeting today by Bicknell Young, C. S. B., of Chicago, Ill.

Eighteen Churches and Two Societies of Los Angeles, California

"Rejoice, and be exceeding glad; for great is your reward in heaven." (Matthew 5:12.)

The eighteen churches and two societies of Christ, Scientist, of Los Angeles, California, in representation assembled, are rejoicing in the protection which the Cause of Christian Science is experiencing. Christian Science is enlarging its borders here,—two churches and one society having been organized the past year; 105 lectures were given, of which 16 were for business people, and 5 were radiocast. We are grateful to report a splendid spirit of unity in our joint activities, expressed through loyal and harmonious co-operation. Among these activities are the radiocasting of the morning service on the first Sunday of each month; the Reading Rooms, Lecture, Literature Distribution, Monitor, and Institutional Work.

Five Churches of Denver, Colo.

The five Christian Science churches in Denver unite in sending greetings to The Mother Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., upon the occasion of this annual meeting and desire to express gratitude for the growth of Christian Science in Denver and the world.

Our spiritual growth is evidenced in increased activity throughout all branches of the work of our churches, First and Second Churches have opened Reading Rooms during the past year. Our joint Reading Room, at the entrance to the Municipal Camping Grounds, is again continuing its active service during the tourist season, and rejoices to offer to all needy "seekers" its "cup of cold water in Christ's name." (Science and Health, p. 570: 17.)

We rejoice in the practical completion of Fourth Church edifice, and that Fifth Church will soon begin the construction of its church building. Second Church through the remodeling of its foyer, during the past year, not only improved the entrance to the building, but also gained a beautiful and spacious Sunday School room.

We are grateful that through the agency of one of our radio stations in Denver, First Church has been able to radiocast its church services from time to time, and thus give the healing truth to many who because of their distance from church centers, do not have the privilege of assembling with other Christian Scientists to offer their prayers and praises to God.

Eight Churches in Cleveland, Cleveland Heights, and Lakewood, Ohio

The eight churches of Christ, Scientist, in Cleveland, Cleveland Heights, and Lakewood, Ohio, send loving greetings to The Mother Church, in Annual Meeting assembled.

The healings received by those from this field who have had the privilege of being guests at the Sanatorium of The Christian Science Benevolent Association of The Mother Church, organized in fulfillment of our Leader's wish, have brought out earnest expressions of gratitude and have been an inspiration to many who have heard of them.

First Church, Durban, South Africa

The members of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Durban, in General Meeting assembled, resolved to record once more their gratitude for the work of Mary Baker Eddy, our beloved Leader, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in establishing the organization of The Mother Church, and its branches. They desire also to reaffirm their loyalty to The Mother Church Manual, which guides, governs, points and leads the way, not only in church matters, but in the individual lives of Christian Scientists, thereby protecting, and providing for the orderly progress of our Cause.

The Annual Report of this Church shows encouraging progress during the last twelve months. The work of building the church edifice has now begun. First Church of Christ, Scientist, Pietermaritzburg, has donated to this church their entire Building Fund. Such an act of unselfish generosity finds us poor in thanks, but also fills us with joy at this evidence of spiritual unity and love.

First Church of Berlin, Germany

With grateful hearts we are able to report a gratifying growth in our congregation. Our services and Wednesday evening meetings had on an average an overflowing attendance. The number of our visitors has not diminished by the founding of Fourth Church of Christ, Scientist, in Berlin; indeed, the overcrowded Wednesday evening meetings cause us to recognize more than ever the duty and privilege of solving, by "watching and praying," the great task which confronts us of building our own church edifice. The giving of testimonies is very active, and many testimonies of beautiful healings show a growing understanding and are given in sincere gratitude and love for our great Cause.

As with our congregation, so has the number of our Sunday School children increased, and we have been compelled to rent a larger hall for their instruction. It is gratifying to see by the many experiences of the children that they absorb the Christ-truth, love it and apply it.

The work of the Literature Distribution Committee has constantly expanded, and the literature to be distributed has been almost everywhere willingly accepted. Opportunity was found in a number of schools to present the literature to the pupils of the upper forms, and The Christian Science Monitor is frequently read in the English conversation lessons.

First, Second, and Third Churches, Buffalo, and First Church, Kenmore, New York

During the last year greater unfoldment of good and unity has been the blessing of the churches in this

field. All united in our first series of four community lectures last fall, which were productive of much good. More lectures were given during the year by individual churches than before.

It is gratifying to report an increase in the number of active practitioners, and an increase in the healing of the sick, and to affirm the fact that Christian Science does work.

We are grateful for a clearer discernment of the world-wide mission of Christian Science.

We are grateful for the good reports brought home by visitors to the Sanatorium this past year.

We are grateful for the loyal editors of the Christian Science periodicals and our able Publishing Society.

First Church, Melbourne, Australia

This year has witnessed the formation of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, Melbourne. It was an overflow from First Church and therefore the step has been regarded as a very happy one for the Christian Scientists of Melbourne. Although twelve months have not yet elapsed since this forward move, it has been necessary for this Church to again resort to Wednesday overflow testimony meetings.

The lecturer who visited Australia this year was scheduled to deliver four lectures, including one in the penitentiary. A further lecture being keenly desired, the lecturer subsequently returned to Melbourne from New Zealand and delivered a fifth. Healings were reported and on all sides one heard expressions of appreciation and satisfaction, and of a clearer understanding of Christian Science. Much larger attendances were recorded than formerly, particularly at the midday lecture, and the press reported two lectures in full and two in an abridged form.

Recently the church has been connected with the principal radio station in Victoria and the first Sunday service to be transmitted was that of April 19th.

For the fuller measure of good which has been the experience of this church this year we record grateful thanks.

Christian Science Society, Leningrad, Russia.

Assembled at their first annual meeting, the members of Christian Science Society, Leningrad, Russia, write you the following:

We desire to acknowledge our grateful appreciation of the privilege of being recognized as a Branch. With every day we come to a better apprehension of the deep metaphysical meaning of being a Branch of The Mother Church and every day brings new blessings and proofs of the growing prosperity of our Society. All our activities have got a new impulse and proportionately to the increased sense of moral obligation we rejoice in the feeling of a priceless protection derived from strict obedience to the Manual. Several of our members are engaged in the healing work, and at our Wednesday meetings we often listen to beautiful and helpful testimonies.

We recently received an extension of the permission from the government for literature to be sent to us from the Publishing Society. We can add with joy that this time we were able to pay all these subscriptions and orders.

A question often troubled many of our members, what shall we give to read to those Russians who do not know any other language than their own. The first Russian article appeared in the Monitor, this being a proof to us that whenever we seek Principle from the love of good we can encounter no loss. There is no need of telling how grateful we are for being now provided every month with authorized and helpful spiritual food.

During this year we had twice to apply to the headquarters in Moscow, namely to the president of the All Union Central Executive Committee—the first time to obtain the above mentioned permission for literature, the second time to get a confirmation of our right to have a hall on the same rate of rent as other religious organizations have. In both cases we met with a most kind and attentive consideration and both questions were solved satisfactorily. At the last interview with the Secretary on religious affairs we obtained a consent "en principe" to organize a Sunday School with pupils aged from 18 to 20, and also to arrange a lecture by a member of the Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

First Church, Evansville, Indiana

We gratefully acknowledge the privilege of helping to relieve the necessities of those who were visited by the tornado in March. The task indeed seemed herculean, but all who were called upon to assist gladly gave time and effort, and will not soon forget the repeated expressions of deep gratitude voiced by the recipients of their bounty.

In much of the territory, Christian Science had not been heard of; but, as opportunity offered, literature was distributed, truth was given out, and left to "leaven the whole lump." Requests have since been made for more literature, since, as one said, "It is such a help in my need."

Six Churches of Kansas City, Mo.

We, the six branch churches of Christ, Scientist, in Kansas City, Mo., humbly unite in renewing our pledge of loyalty and obedience to our beloved Leader, to The Mother Church and to its God-inspired Manual.

We are happy to report that within the past year this field has witnessed the harmonious union of our six churches in all joint church activities after a period of many years, also the inauguration of a joint radiocasting committee and a committee in charge of religious education in the public schools, the establishment of a Christian Science reading room in the central industrial district, this being our second joint reading room, the giving of 31 lectures, the purchase by Fourth Church of a splendid lot for its future church home, the paying off of the balance due upon the building site of Fifth Church, and the commencement of the construction of a basement structure thereon for temporarily holding services, and the payment in full by Sixth Church for its lot upon which it has just started the erection of a handsome church edifice.

There is a growing sense of loving co-operation and unselfish helpfulness here, also a marked desire for increased obedience to The Mother Church Manual, by Mary Baker Eddy, the greatness of whose leadership is dawning more and more upon our enlightened senses.

The following greetings from branch churches were read by Prof. Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B., of Boston, Mass.:

Christian Science Society of Ancon, Canal Zone

Sends loving greetings on the occasion of the Annual Meeting, and gratefully reports encouraging progress during the past year.

It is becoming more evident that our location, at one of the terminals of the Panama Canal, gives us the twofold opportunity of serving the community and the constantly increasing number of travelers and seamen who pass this way. We deem it a great privilege to supply Christian Science literature to many ships bound to and from ports where this literature is not available.

We are happy to renew our expressions of loyalty to the Manual of The Mother Church and to assure the Directors of our loving support.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Ardmore, Pennsylvania

First Church of Christ, Scientist, of Ardmore, Pa., submits a report of gratitude and thanksgiving for the wonderful outpouring of divine Love that has been manifested in this organization during the past year:

For our membership has doubled during the last 12 months, we have been enabled to increase our contributions to the Committee on Publication for the State of Pennsylvania to over four times our previous contribution, and we are now regular contributors as a Church to The Christian Science Benevolent Association, the Relief Fund of The Mother Church and The Christian Science Pleasant View Home Fund.

While we are still in rented quarters, our Building Fund is growing very rapidly and systematically. Our Sunday School has been obliged to change into better and larger quarters, three times during the past year, owing to the increased attendance.

As each new member is received, it has been our custom to assign some definite committee work to them, thus enabling them to be identified at once with the regular activities of a Christian Science Church and to realize Mrs. Eddy's meaning in the Manual where it says, "God requires our whole heart and he supplies within the wide channels of The Mother Church, dutiful and sufficient occupation for all its members."

We are glad to say that our new members are joining The Mother Church in the orderly way, which gives them wider channels for service in church work.

London, England

The London Field is grateful for the opportunity of uniting this year to send their greetings to the Annual Meeting of The Mother Church and to The Christian Science Board of Directors.

The year 1924 has been one of steady progress. Growing attendance at the Sunday Services, Wednesday Evening Meetings and Sunday Schools, give evidence of increased interest in Christian Science. Encouraging reports of healing are received, both at our Testimony Meetings and after our Lectures. Thirty-five Lectures, five of which were arranged jointly by two or more churches, have been given in the London field. The installation of amplifiers in several instances has enabled many to hear a lecture who could not otherwise have been accommodated.

Our Reading Rooms report constant activity, and this is markedly so in the two Reading Rooms maintained jointly by six of our churches in the heart of the business quarter of the City. These churches also unite in giving noonday lectures in that district.

The outstanding feature of this year was the establishment of a Christian Science Pavilion at the British Empire Exhibition. Here were welcomed visitors from all over the world, and the Pavilion provided an opportunity for Christian Scientists from all parts of the British Empire and from America to come in touch with one another. It was undoubtedly a powerful influence for good, and brought home to a large number of people the world-wide mission of the Church of Christ, Scientist, and the Truth for which it stands.

FIRST, SECOND, THIRD, FOURTH, FIFTH, SIXTH, SEVENTH, EIGHTH, ELEVENTH, TWELFTH CHURCHES OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, LONDON, ENGLAND, and BLACKEATH CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, The Hague, Holland

First Church, The Hague, Holland, sends its loving greetings to The Mother Church in Annual Meeting assembled and seizes this opportunity to relate with great joy that last year it was resolved by its members to undertake the building of a church home.

Since this decision was taken the attendance at our services both English and Dutch, as well as of the Sunday School increased, so that the necessity for larger quarters becomes urgent.

The work of the building has now begun and before the end of this summer the Sunday School will be ready for use. Services will be held there until we shall be able to continue the building of the actual church edifice which will have a seating capacity of 700.

The site is very well located, in lovely surroundings quite near to the Peace Palace and it may be expected that this first Christian Science temple in Holland will be worthy of its destination.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Stockholm, Sweden

First Church, Stockholm, Sweden, has a special reason to give thanks unto the Lord. Last January a fine site for the erecting of our church building was offered us, and when found to be very suitable, it was purchased with the means belonging to our Church building-fund. We rejoice exceedingly in this acquirement inasmuch as it is a sure proof of God's care and omnipotence, and an outward manifestation of spiritual growth.

Another cause for rejoicing is the fact that a great deal of prejudice has been overcome in this field. Proof of this was given us when the use of Stockholm's best hall for lectures and concerts was granted us for the holding of our last Christian Science Lecture on March 3. A marked increase in attendance was manifested at the same time.

We are very glad to be able to report to you the attention The Christian Science Monitor is gaining over here. Our Monitor Committee (which includes Monitor Promotion, Monitor Advertising, Monitor Subscriptions) which was established during the fall of 1924 has had a marked success in the work, inasmuch as the Monitor is now for sale in four public newspaper stores and many Swedish advertisements have appeared in the Monitor.

Philadelphia, Pa.

We, the Five Churches of Christ, Scientist, Philadelphia, Pa., are grateful for the opportunity which the Annual Meeting of our Mother Church provides for telling of the constant blessings of our Father-Mother God, evidenced in progress and development in the work for our beloved Cause in this field.

The unity and concord with which our various church organizations work prove the guidance of one Mind, and the splendid increase in membership, as well as the going out from our midst of those who have formed another branch of The Mother Church, to meet a pressing local need immediately outside the city, indicate a constantly greater realization of our Leader's true concept of church.

That the Truth is more firmly established in human consciousness is recognized by the granting of charters of incorporation under the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to all Five Churches of Christ, Scientist, in Philadelphia.

Churches and Societies of Greater New York

Thirty Churches and Societies of Greater New York unite in sending a message of love and loyalty to The Mother Church in Annual Meeting assembled. This year has been blessed with marked progress in the churches of this field both individually and collectively.

Our one desire is to continue to demonstrate our love and gratitude to our blessed Leader, Mary Baker Eddy, and our loyalty to The Mother Church, by bringing forth in increasing degree, the fruits of obedience and spirituality.

First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Churches of New York City; First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Churches, Brooklyn; First Elmhurst; First, Far Rockaway; First, Flushing; First, Forest Hills; First, Jackson Heights; First, Jamaica; First, Queens Village; First, Richmond Hill; Christian Science Society, St. Albans; Society, Whitestone; First Church, Staten Island, and Society, New Dorp, Staten Island.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Richmond, England

First Church, Richmond, England, desires to express their deep gratitude for the progress of the Cause of Christian Science which has been manifested in this field during the last two years.

Four years ago the way seemed difficult, and in the midst of the seeming difficulties it became necessary to move from the premises in which our services were then held. But the protection and all-sufficiency of divine Love were shown in that a much more suitable building became available at the right time, and the funds required to purchase the property and adapt it to our needs were forthcoming in a measure beyond what to human thought appeared possible. During the last year, by means of a generous grant from the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, it has been possible to discharge the balance of a loan which was arranged for the purpose of remodeling the new premises, and thus the way has been opened for the introduction of a solo into our services and the purchase of a new organ, both of which have added to the completeness of our services.

First Church of Christ, Scientist, Munich, Germany

In the past year our church has experienced many healings and has had many blessings. An uninterrupted awakening can be perceived, a deeper penetration into the grand Truth of Being. The Wednesday evenings bear testimony of the efficacy of Christian Science in the daily life. Healings of lack, poverty, immorality, poor business, want of employment, disease and sin, cause our visitors to be conscious of the usefulness of this religion.

We are very happy over and thankful for the German Hymnal and for the careful and loving way in which it was published. We are deepest grateful that we are able to recognize the impersonal government of divine Principle more and more, the unity in Spirit and the growth into him, which is the head, even Christ.

Churches of Christ, Scientist, Dallas, Texas

The three Churches of Christ, Scientist, in Dallas, Tex., feel that at this auspicious time we should tell you of the progress made in this field since the last Annual Meeting of The Mother Church.

During the past year we have had 12 lectures under the auspices of the local churches over a period of eight months, and many benefits have resulted from this activity.

The Christian Science Monitor committee has actively promoted interest in the Monitor. During the State Fair of Texas this committee distributed 10,000 copies of the Monitor containing the special Texas section, 10,000 copies of the "Peace Plan" issue were distributed in May, 1924, and approximately 10,000 copies were distributed in February, 1925, containing the Peace Plan section, and much good has resulted.

One of the demonstrations for which we are most grateful is the establishment of regular services in the county jail. Last September, after years of constant effort, we were granted the privilege of holding one service a month. Within a short time we were permitted to have Sunday services and we now maintain regular services each Sunday morning, alternating with services for the white men, the Negro men, and the women, in their respective chapels. All the services have a good attendance.

Other Reports Received

Many other reports of progress and expressions of loyalty have been received, and those read have necessarily been condensed.

Others sending messages are as follows:

Society, Alexandria, Louisiana.
Society, Alliance, Ohio.
First Church, Asheville, North Carolina.
Second Church, Atlantic City, New Jersey.
First Church, Baltimore, Maryland.
Second Church, Baltimore, Maryland.
Third Church, Baltimore, Maryland.
Fourth Church, Berlin, Germany.
Society, Berlin, Germany.
Society, Bielefeld, Germany.
First Church, Birmingham, England.
Second Church, Boston, Massachusetts.
First Church, Breslau, Germany.
First Church, Bronxville, New York.
First Church, Cambridge, England.
First Church, Charleston, West Virginia.
Second Church, Chicago, Illinois.
Tenth Church, Chicago, Illinois.
First Church, Cincinnati, Ohio.
First Church, Clearwater, Florida.
Second Church, Columbus, Ohio.
First Church, Davenport, Iowa.
First and Second Churches, Dayton, Ohio.
Fifth Church, Denver, Colorado.
First Church, Duluth, Minnesota.
First Church, East Orange, New Jersey.
First Church, El Centro, California.
First Church, Elkins Park, Pennsylvania.
First Church, Eugene, Oregon.
First Church, Everett, Washington.
First Church, Florence, Italy.
Second Church, Florence, Italy.
First Church, Fort Worth, Texas.
First Church, Gloversville, New York.
First Church, Grand Rapids, Michigan.
Second Church, Grand Rapids, Michigan.
First Church, Hamburg, Germany.
Second Church, Hanover, Germany.
Second Church, Hartford, Connecticut.
First Church, Hong Kong, China.
First Church, Honolulu, Hawaii.
First Church, Kansas City, Kansas.
Society, Karlsruhe, Germany.
Society, Lake Worth, Florida.
First, Second, and Third Churches, Long Beach, California.
Fifteenth Church, Los Angeles, California.
Sixteenth Church, Los Angeles, California.
Eighteenth Church, Los Angeles, California.
Second Church, Louisville, Kentucky.
First Church, Lynbrook, New York.
First Church, Lynn, Massachusetts.
First Church, Manila, Philippine Islands.
First Church, Memphis, Tennessee.
Second Church, Memphis, Tennessee.
First Church, Meriden, Connecticut.
Fourth Church, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.
First Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Second Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Third Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Fifth Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Sixth Church, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Society of University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
First Church, Muncie, Indiana.
First Church, New Haven, Connecticut.
First Church, New London, Connecticut.
Fifth Church, New York City.
First Church, Norfolk, Virginia.
First Church, Norwich, England.
First Church, Omaha, Nebraska.
First Church, Paris France.
Second Church, Paris, France.
First Church, Patchogue, New York.
First Church, Phoenix, Arizona.
First Church, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
First Church, Plainfield, New Jersey.
First Church, Portland, Oregon.
Second Church, Providence, Rhode Island.
First Church, Quincy, Massachusetts.
First Church, Rapid City, South Dakota.
First Church, Rathmines, Ireland.
First Church, Reading, Pennsylvania.
First Church, Richmond, Virginia.
First Church, Riverside, Illinois.
First Church, Rochester, New York.
Second Church, Rochester, New York.
Fourth Church, St. Louis, Missouri.
First Church, St. Paul, Minnesota.
Second Church, San Diego, California.
Fifth Church, San Francisco, California.
Sixth Church, San Francisco, California.
Society, San Jose, California.
First Church, Santa Barbara, California.
First Church, Saskatoon, Sask., Canada.
First Church, Scranton, Pennsylvania.
Fourth Church, Seattle, Washington.
Society, Sharon, Massachusetts.
First Church, Sheffield, England.
First Church, Stuttgart, Germany.
First Church, Summit, New Jersey.
Society, Sutton, England.
First Church, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.
First Church, Sydney, Australia.
First Church, Tacoma, Washington.
First Church, Terre Haute, Indiana.
First Church, Toronto, Canada.
Third Church, Toronto, Canada.
First Church, Tulsa, Oklahoma.
First Church, Upper Darby, Pennsylvania.
Second Church, Vancouver, B. C.
First Church, Venice, California.
First Church, Victoria, B. C.
First Church, Washington, D. C.
Fourth Church, Washington, D. C.
First Church, Waterbury, Connecticut.
First Church, Whiting, Indiana.
Second Church, Wichita, Kansas.

Half an hour was then devoted to brief remarks from the floor during which time members, giving their names and the branch churches with which they are affiliated, voiced their testimony of the year's progress which has marked the activities of the churches throughout the world.

The meeting was closed with the singing of the "Doxology."

Down the Shady Vermont Road They Came, the Shepherd and His Flock

Keystone View Co.

Scene Near the Coolidge Homestead, Plymouth, Vt. The President Appeared to Be Much Interested in These Sheep During His Vacation Last Summer.

PAROLES PROVING SUCCESS

Ninety-four per cent of those released on parole by the state board of parole last year have made good up to the present time, the board reported today to Sanford Bates, Commissioner of Correction, at the State House.

DEGREES GIVEN BY WESLEYAN

89 Members of 1925 Class Graduated—Seven Honorary Degrees

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., June 8 (AP)—Wesleyan University today conferred Bachelor degrees on 89 members of the class of 1925, granted master of arts degrees to three in course, and conferred seven honorary degrees.

The recipients of honorary degrees of doctor of laws were: Ernest P. Clarke, managing editor of the Daily Press and president of the state board of education of California, Riverside, Calif.; Henry F. Cutler, principal of Mount Hermon School, and Edward B. VanVleck '84, professor of mathematics in the University of Wisconsin, a former member of the Wesleyan faculty, and son of the late Professor John M. VanVleck, for whom the VanVleck Observatory was named.

William S. Woods '95, of Upper Montclair, N. J., editor of the Literary Digest, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters. Upon the Rev. Clarence P. McClelland '07, of Carmel, N. Y., principal of Drew Seminary for Young Women, was conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Ralph L. Peck '18, Bucksport, Me., principal of the East Maine Conference Seminary of Bucksport, and Julia A. Brazos '99, vice-principal of the Middletown High School, were made honorary masters of arts. Miss Brazos was dean of women at Wesleyan, 1904-10, when the college was coeducational.

The commencement exercises were preceded by an academic procession across the campus. The senior speakers at commencement, competing for the Rich prize, were Paul A. Reynolds, Newton, Ia.; Arthur W. Bromage, Warehouse Point, Conn., and Leonard B. Beach, Elmhurst, L. I.

A commencement luncheon and the baseball game between Wesleyan and Trinity brought to a close Wesleyan's five-day installation and commencement program.

President James Lukens McConaughy, in his baccalaureate sermon yesterday, declared that appreciation of the "best in your fellow men" is the greatest antidote to the "pessimism and criticism and factionalism that are rampant today."

BOWDOIN AWARDS PRIZE FOR POETRY

BRUNSWICK, Me., June 8—The prize in the Bowdoin alumni poetry competition has been awarded to Wilbert Snow of the class of 1907, at present professor of English at Wesleyan University. The contest was conducted in connection with the centennial of the class of 1825 in which Longfellow and Hawthorne were graduated.

Twenty-five poems were submitted by alumni, whose classes ranged from 1870 to the 1920's, and who are now engaged in widely different occupations in various parts of the country. The judges were Robert Frost, Henry S. Canby, editor of the Saturday Review of Literature; Prof. Stanley P. Chase of Union College, and Prof. Wilmot B. Mitchell. Henry E. Andrews, Frederic W Brown and George Ray Elliott of Bowdoin College.

Mr. Snow's poem is entitled "Thanksgiving." It gives a vivid and original rendering of an old-fashioned Thanksgiving day on a farm on the Maine coast. It will be read by Mr. Snow June 17 at exercises to be held during commencement at the college, when Edward Page Mitchell '71, late of New York Sun, and Prof. Bliss Perry of Harvard will deliver addresses. Thereafter it will be published by the college.

SALVATION ARMY GREETING

Salvation Army folk of Boston and New England will greet two of their international officers at a public mass meeting in Ford Hall tonight. The guests of honor and speakers will be Commissioner Henry Mapp of England, international secretary, and Col. Richard E. Holz, general secretary. Col. W. A. McIntyre, commanding officer of New England province, will conduct the meeting and the New England staff band will play.

VERMONT IS MAKING ITS BID FOR THE SUMMER TOURISTS

Beautiful Green Mountains and Other Natural Attractions as Well as the Coolidge Homestead Are Bringing in Thousands

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., June 8 (Special)—Carrying the message of Vermont's natural advantages to the outside world, various organizations in the State have begun a campaign which they expect to show results this summer in a greatly increased number of visitors from other parts of the country.

Although Vermont is one of the oldest states in the Union it is perhaps the least known of the New England states. The beautiful Green Mountains traverse it from north to south, mainly in two ranges. Western Vermont and a large tract of the eastern part comprise pastoral regions but the central part is rugged and mountainous. The best soil is found on the western slope of the mountains near the border of Lake Champlain and in the valley lands of the Connecticut River.

200 Miles of Trails

There are 200 miles of trails which lead the hiker along the ridge of the Green Mountains and through the most scenic spots in the State. Chief among these are the Long trail, which runs from Johnson, a few miles from the Canadian border to the Massachusetts line near Bennington; and the Winged Ski trail, a 43-mile path built three years ago, which begins at Brattleboro and joins the Long trail near Mt. Stratton.

For years Vermont never realized the natural advantages which lay within its domain. The people of the State—who in 1920 numbered only 350,000, making Vermont the third smallest State in population in the country—were apathetic with regard to their undeveloped resources. Only in the past few years has Vermont come to a realization of its opportunities.

Curiously, the greatest impetus was given to the State by one of its smallest towns in the summer of 1923 when Calvin Coolidge while at his native home at Plymouth was elevated to the Presidency. This together with the President's interest in his home town, has done more to bring Vermont before the Nation than anything else.

Thousands of Tourists

Last year thousands of tourists made Plymouth their objective and indications are that this year will set a record in the number who visit Vermont. Already the state chamber of commerce is laden with inquiries as to the road routes, camp sites, hotels, etc., and that body has been informed that in the large cities in the middle west, many inquiries concerning Vermont are being made by prospective tourists.

Among the attractive towns of Vermont, St. Johnsbury is ideal because of its fine edifices, several stone churches and its broad street where many dwellings stand back at a dignified distance. It is a pleasant center for touring, either into the northern Vermont hill towns or toward Lake Willoughby, the Upper Connecticut or the fringes of the White Mountains.

Among the resort villages, Woodstock is a typical community. Besides being well supplied with village institutions which make its life attractive, it lies in a little empire of its own near the mountain summits and on the appealing Quechee River.

In Bennington-on-the-Hill, there is the type of the little quiet village, while Windsor claims attention from its age. Here is Constitution House, an edifice important because it is the birthplace of Vermont as an independent American Republic. Brattleboro claims interest because it was for four years the home of Rudyard Kipling. The famous "Jungle Books" were begun in Brattleboro. The back country is charming, particularly in apple blossom time.

Manchester, one of the prettiest of the Vermont towns, is the center of an increasingly fashionable set, attracted there by the cool air drawn through the high valley and by the magnificence of the surrounding mountains.

Burlington often has been called "the wealthiest, finest and fairest city" of its size. The cliff on the west side affords impressive evidence that one need not go to the ocean for wild and bold headlands, for Lake Champlain beats vigorously at times against the massive crags.

Other notable places in Vermont are Middlebury and Northfield, types of American villages which rejoice in making homes for smaller colleges. The little vilage of Stowe, snuggled in the foothills of the Mount Mansfield region, offers many advantages to those who would seek to climb Vermont's highest peaks and penetrate the densely covered valleys in the surrounding mountainous region.

Few Cement Roads

Vermont has few cement roads; in fact they may be counted on the fingers of but one hand; but it claims there is no other state which has as good dirt roads. They cut through the mountains, follow the ravines and parallel the rivers; often they are tortuous and narrow but they provide an ever changing view and there is always the assurance that the narrow gravel road will lead to a wider, more traveled highway a few miles farther on.

In the field of winter sports, Vermont is becoming more and more prominent. There are outing and ski clubs at Montpelier, Newport, Springfield, Chester, Bellows Falls, Norwich University and at Brattleboro, with more clubs springing up each year.

Brattleboro claims to be the pioneer in winter sports development, and is also the headquarters for the United States Eastern Amateur Ski Association, a body comprising 34 winter sports clubs in New England, New York and New Jersey. The national ski jump in 1924 and the eastern ski championships in 1924 and 1925 did much to encourage interest in winter sports and to emphasize Vermont as a winter resort.

Vermont offers so many attractive locations in its mountains and valleys that it is little wonder it has become a popular location of well-to-do nonresidents for summer camp life. Its attractions, seemingly not fully appreciated until within comparatively the past two years, are beginning to draw attention from many quarters.

SENIORS PLANT IVY AT MOUNT HOLYOKE

Baccalaureate Address Given by Dr. William P. Merrill

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., June 8 (Special)—The Grove and Ivy exercises were held this morning at Mount Holyoke College. After gathering for the last chapel service of the year, the seniors, led by Miss Katherine Edie and Miss Helen Richards, marched between chains of laurel to the Mary Lyon grove, and sang their songs.

They then marched away between lines of sophomores to the east side of Student Alumnæ Hall, where they planted the class ivy. The delivery of the ivy oration by Miss Catherine Nevius concluded the exercises.

Yesterday was "Baccalaureate Sunday." The seniors and faculty entered the chapel in full academic garb, preceded by the two hundred members of the vested choir. The baccalaureate address was given by the Rev. Dr. William Pierson Merrill of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York.

Saturday evening after the grand march of the alumnæ in the alumnæ fête, the seniors held what are perhaps the most beautiful of their last college festivities, when with colored Japanese lanterns on forked sticks in their hands they walked through the groves and across the bridge to the lower lake and, gathering in canoes and floats, sang all their college songs.

TRADE AMBASSADORS TO ADVISE EXPORTERS

Alexander V. Dye, United States Commercial Attaché to Mexico City, and Ronald H. Allen, Assistant Trade Commissioner to Warsaw, Poland, will be in Boston, June 11 and 12, for conferences with local importers and exporters. They will make their headquarters in the New England district office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Customs House, Boston.

Mr. Dye has had wide business experience, in addition to serving as United States Consul, War Trade Board representative and Commercial Attaché to London, before being assigned to Mexico City. Mr. Allen, formerly of the industrial machinery division of the bureau, has been assigned to the Warsaw office, and will reach his new post soon after July 1.

TIMES EDITOR TO SPEAK

Harvard University Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa announces that John H. Finley, editor of the New York Times, will be the orator at its annual meeting in Sanders Theater on June 19. Public literary exercises will be held the same day at Harvard Union.

BUNKER HILL DAY SET FOR JUNE 17

Governor Fuller's Proclamation Calls for Observance

Special observance of Bunker Hill Day, set for Wednesday, June 17, is recommended by Governor Fuller in a proclamation. The proclamation follows:

> In response to a patriotic resolve of the Legislature, requesting the issuance of a proclamation for the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, I proclaim Wednesday, June 17th, as Bunker Hill Day and recommend the special observance of this important anniversary in our Nation's history by the children in our schools throughout the Commonwealth, and by all our citizens generally.
>
> ". . . And fame of Bunker's Hill endure
> Till time itself shall be no more."
>
> Ours is a great heritage. From every great test we have emerged as a people with the high ideals of our forefathers still guiding our destiny and with the pathway of progress marked with justice and truth.
>
> The simple virtues and stern sense of right that were a substantial possession of the men who worked out the destiny of the Nation in its earlier years have lived through the ages and are the foundations of the things worth while of our own day and generation. A century and a half has passed since the memorable battle on the heights of Charlestown was fought. The battle proved beyond question that open warfare existed and that the issue must go to a final conclusion. On this consecrated spot where this hill of fame lifts its brow and where the valor of Putnam, Warren, Stark, Prescott and many other heroes of the Revolution was tested and not found wanting, we again meet this year to honor the spirit which through the years has held in loving memory those who fought for liberty and freedom. May the spirit of those pioneers guide us in the years that are yet to be.

BEQUESTS GIVEN ANIMAL LEAGUES

NEW LONDON, Conn., June 8 (Special)—Under the will of Miss Georgie Gatter, three bequests toward the furtherance of the humane treatment of animals are made. The Animal Rescue League of Boston is bequeathed $5000 to be used under its horse rescue fund. A bequest of the same amount is made to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals at Burlington, Vt.

A bequest of $1000 is made for the humane care of donkeys in Bray, Galway, Ire. The bequest is to be paid to Mrs. Brew Mulholen of Bray to be used in such manner as she believes most suitable and in accordance with the best wishes of the testatrix.

RADIO

SOVIET RUSSIA SEES VALUE IN USE OF RADIO

Moscow Disseminates News, Education, and Propaganda—Popov Acclaimed

MOSCOW, May 22 (Special Correspondence)—Radio is developing in the Soviet Union by leaps and bounds. This is in line with the general tendency in Russia at the present time to take a keen interest in new natural scientific and mechanical discoveries. Moreover, the Soviet Government is quite alive to the vast importance of radio as an instrument of education, amusement and propaganda.

The All-Union speeches at the Soviet Congress, which is now taking place in Moscow, are reproduced by radio at several central points in the city, such as the Trade Union Hall and the headquarters of the Moscow Soviet and the crowds which surround the radio apparatus suggest the throngs which crowd around the bulletin boards in America during the World's Series and similar athletic events.

The trade unions, which play an important part in almost all branches of Russian community life, have taken the lead in spreading the knowledge of radio among their members. A radio bureau is attached to the Moscow Provincial Trade Union organization. Its work falls into the following five categories, according to a statement made to the writer by a representative of the bureau:

(1) Spreading the knowledge of radio by organizing circles and teaching the members to build their own apparatus. There are now 400 of these factory circles in Moscow Province, with 15,000 members.

(2) Organizing free consultation points in seven wards of Moscow. A radio commisssion supervises the work of these points.

(3) Helping to establish radio receivers in the villages.

(4) Operating two radio stations.

(5) Organizing popular courses in radio; 1500 students attend these courses.

Moscow has five radio stations. These are the Comintern which transmits daily and employs a wavelength of 1450 meters; the Popov, which transmits four times a week with a wavelength of 1010 meters; the Trade Union, which transmits three times a week with a wavelength of 450 meters; Lubovich, which transmits twice a week with a wavelength of 365 meters; Union of Soviet Workers, which transmits five times a week with a wavelength of 675 meters.

A glance through a week's program of one of these stations reveals the following features: a Wagner concert, some of the reports at the recent conference of the Communist Party, and lectures designed for the peasants about forestry laws, etc. The Radio Bureau maintains an experimental laboratory for self-made radio apparatus, and publishes a weekly paper, the Radio Lover.

Credit for the discovery of the fundamental idea of radio is claimed for the Russian inventor and natural scientist Aleksei Stepanovitch Popov; and the thirtieth anniversary of his discovery was recently celebrated here. Popov received little encouragement from the officials of his time, who regarded his ideas as visionary and impractical. Consequently credit for the discovery has gone to Marconi but according to the speeches and articles which appeared in connection with the Popov anniversary, the Russian natural scientist was the real pioneer in the field. A radio station and a military school have now been named after Popov.

Radio would seem to have a very promising future in the Soviet Union. The vast extent of the country makes radio especially valuable as a means of binding the separated sections more closely together. The demand for radio sets is very great, and their use seems bound to increase very greatly as the economic revival of the country permits the manufacture of importation of radio apparatus in larger quantities.

AUSTRALIA HEARD IN SWEDEN AT 3 P. M.

MELBOURNE, Vic., May 20—The mail brings an interesting report to the Melbourne amateur wireless station 3BD, to the effect that an amateur in Sweden received signals from 3BD on Jan. 18 while 3BD was communicating with stations in America. There is nothing remarkable in the distance covered, as Sweden is very little further away than England, which has frequently heard Australia. An unusual feature, however, is that the signals were picked up at a time corresponding to 2 p. m., Greenwich time, or shortly after 3 p. m. in Sweden. Therefore the signals must have covered a considerable distance in daylight.

Under these circumstances it would be natural to expect that the signals would have been very faint. The Swedish amateur, however, reports that they were very loud. The time of transmission from Melbourne was midnight. One suggested explanation of the signals being heard so clearly is that Sweden is situated close to the Arctic circle, and that the sun at this period of the year sets early in the afternoon.

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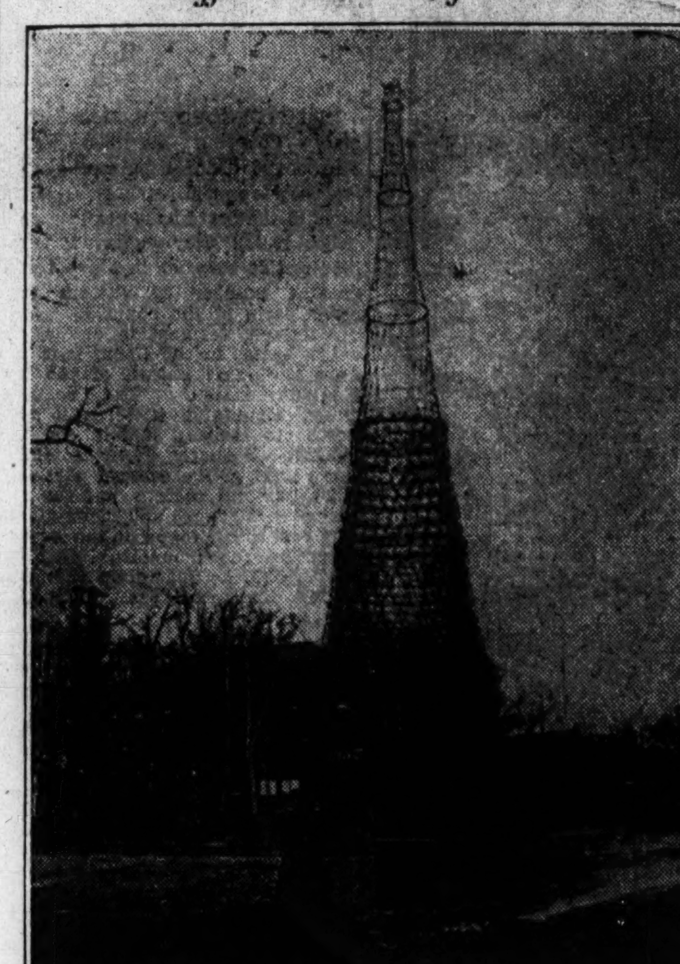

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This is the Tower of Shablovka at Moscow. It is the Main Radio Transmitting Point of the Soviets.

Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR TUESDAY, JUNE 9

ATLANTIC STANDARD TIME

CNRA, Moncton, N. B. (313 Meters)

8:30 p. m.—Jewish concert by Y. M. H. S. of St. John and program of dance music.

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

CKAC, Montreal, Que. (411 Meters)

7:30 p. m.—Windsor dinner concert. 8:30—Montreal Press Club entertainers. Talks on the attractions of the Province of Quebec; road conditions reports. 10:30—Windsor dance orchestra.

WEEI, Boston, Mass. (475.9 Meters)

5:30 to 10 p. m.—Big Brother Club; talk, Ralph Rogers; from New York, musical; grand opera.

WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (333.3 Meters)

6 p. m.—Leo Reisman, Lenox Ensemble. 8:15—Andre Savard, pianist. 8:30—Old timers' program. Katherine White, soprano; Bay State Quartette; Patrick J. Gaffney, fiddler; Blanche Pickering, pianist, and Mrs. Louis Cox, accompanist. 9:30—Market report as furnished by the United States Department of Agriculture at Boston. 9:40—World Market survey from the Department of Commerce at Boston. 9:50—Baseball results of games played by the Eastern, American and National leagues.

WTIC, Hartford, Conn. (348.6 Meters)

7 p. m.—Organ recital. 7:50—Glee Club from New Britain Normal School, 40 voices, Pauline Meyer, director. 8:10—Talk "Citizens Military Training Camps," Col. Emerson G. Taylor. 8:30—Dance music.

WGY, Schenectady, N. Y. (379.5 Meters)

6:35 p. m.—Talk, "Police Courtesy," William H. Funston, chief of police Schnectady, N. Y. 6:45—Program of chamber music by WYG Chamber Music Ensemble. 7:10—Program from New York. 8:10—Music by WGY Chamber Music Ensemble. 9—Travel talk, "Over the Seven Seas," retransmission from WJZ. 10—Meyer Davis Orchestra.

WEAF, New York City (492 Meters)

5 to 11 p. m.—Dinner music; William Fagan, baritone; "Weekly Discussion of Financial Events," by Dudley F. Fowler; dance orchestra and specialties.

WJZ, New York City (455 Meters)

6:15 to 11 p. m.—Vanderbilt Dinner Concert; baseball scores; Wall Street Review; Program of Chamber music, Rice String Quartet; Trio of Oboe, clarinet and piano; Quintet; from WGY, Schenectady; Over the Seven Seas, "Around the World;" Mystery Quartet; Meyer Davis' Society Orchestra.

WIP, Philadelphia, Pa. (509 Meters)

7 to 10:30 p. m.—St. Albans Glee Club, direction of Edwin I. Gault, assisted by the Girard Craftsmen Male Quartet; piano recital, Florine R. Thanhauser; talk, Harry Weir, city architect of Wildwood, N. J.; violin recital by Mrs. Harry Weir; dance music, Benjamin Franklin Dance Orchestra, direction of Howard Lanin.

WRC, Washington, D. C. (469 Meters)

7 p. m.—Dinner music by Meyer Davis' Orchestra. 8:30—"The Political Situation in Washington," by Frederic William Wile. 9—"Over the Sven Seas." 10—Meyer Davis' Society Orchestra. 11—Organ recital by Otto F. Beck.

KDKA, East Pittsburgh, Pa. (309 Meters)

8:45 p. m.—Lyman Almy Perkins presents a program of solo and "pupils ensemble" numbers from Carnegie Lecture Hall, Pittsburgh; Victor Saudek, string quartet. 10:30—Concert.

WCAE, Pittsburgh, Pa. (462 Meters)

7 to 10 p. m.—Program from WEAF, New York City.

WGR, Buffalo, N. Y. (319 Meters)

7 to 10 p. m.—Program from WEAF, New York City.

WEAR, Cleveland, O. (390 Meters)

7 to 10 p. m.—Program from WEAF, New York City.

WWJ, Detroit, Mich. (352.7 Meters)

7 to 10 p. m.—Program from WEAF, New York City.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

WCCO, St. Paul-Minneapolis Minn. (417 Meters)

6:05 p. m.—Dinner concert, Biley's orchestra. 7—Program by Remote Control from WEAF, New York City. 8—Musical program.

WLS, Chicago, Ill. (345 Meters)

8 to 12 p. m.—Evening R. F. D. program. WLS Harmony Trio. Grace Wilson, contralto, Williamson Brothers and Phil, string music. Nubs Allan, contralto. Col. George Valvodsky, Russian pianist. Cornhuskers' orchestra. Solemn Old Judge's program with Joe Bren's minstrel. Midnight revue—Ralph Emerson at the organ. Cornhuskers, orchestra. William Brothers and Phil, string music.

WHAS, Louisville, Ky. (399.8 Meters)

7:30 to 9 p. m.—Concert, Earl Streckfus, director. Four-minute trift talk.

WDAF, Kansas City, Mo. (356.6 Meters)

6 p. m.—Piano tuning-in number; the Tell-Me-a-Story Lady; One of a series of radio piano lessons by Miss Maudellen Littlefield; Plantation Players. 11:45—"Newman Nighthawk Night," theater entertainers.

WHO, Des Moines, Ia. (526 Meters)

7:30 to 9 p. m.—Indian program.

WOAW, Omaha, Neb. (526 Meters)

6:25 p. m.—Dinner program, transmitted from WOAW's remote control studio in Shenandoah, Ia. 9—Fontenelle Celebration Association. 12—Rialto Midnite frolic.

WFAA, Dallas, Tex. (476 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Faculty recital by Hauulea School of Hawaiian music. 8:30—Mrs. Albert E. Smith, soprano, with assisting Dallas artists. 11—Dwight Brown, organist.

MOUNTAIN STANDARD TIME

CNRR, Regina, Sask. (356 Meters)

8 p. m.—Concert orchestra.

PACIFIC STANDARD TIME

KFOA, Seattle, Wash. (455 Meters)

8:30 to 10 p. m.—Band concert by 40 piece Shrine Band of Tadmor Temple, Akron, O.

KGW, Portland, Ore. (491.5 Meters)

8 to 12 p. m.—Varied musical program.

KGO, Oakland, Calif. (361 Meters)

8 p. m.—Lina Torrano, accordion soloist; Elsa Behlow Trautner, soprano; Carey Male Quartet; Marino Ladies' Orchestra; Ray Nealan, tenor; Nona A. Campbell, soprano. 10—Dance music program by Henry Halstead's Orchestra and soloists.

KPO, San Francisco, Calif. (428 Meters)

7 to 11 p. m.—Rudy Seiger's Orchestra; program by the Norwegian Male Chorus; popular program, Johnny Buick's Cabirians.

KNX, Hollywood, Calif. (337 Meters)

6:30 to 12 p. m.—Specialty entertainment and courtesy program.

KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif. (405.2 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Children's program presenting Prof. Walter Sylvester Hertzog telling stories of American history. 7:30—Program of music. 8—Program presented through the courtesy of the Radio Trades Association. 10—Art Hickman's Dance Orchestra, Earl Burtnett, director.

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Sparrows Spoil Radio Reception

Misplaced Nest Sends Out Great Interference From Power Lines

An English sparrow who insisted upon building a nest in a small fuse box on a 5000-volt power circuit in South Weymouth, resulted in radio reception being broken up for several weeks over an area of several square miles. Trouble shooters of the Weymouth Light and Power Company searching for the interference for weeks, were attracted to a fuse box while hunting for the trouble, using a loop receiving set.

C. V. Purssell and other members of the technical staff at WEEI, the Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston, volunteered their services to try to locate the source of disturbance in Weymouth by using loop receivers in automobiles, together with fault locaters consisting of earphones with a fishpole attachment and amplifiers. The line from which the disturbance originated was located very easily. It consisted of nine miles of wire, carrying a 5000-volt power supply running from the central power station in East Weymouth, through the eastern section of the town, into South Weymouth, crossing that section of the town into the towns of Holbrook and Randolph.

The interference was steady, day and night, and varied very little in intensity a mile either side of this nine-mile stretch of wire. Due to this line carrying the light and power supply for the towns of Holbrook and Randolph, the circuit could not be interrupted except for one minute during the noon hour, as several factories depended upon this line for their power.

Trouble shooters of the Weymouth Light & Power Company, directed by C. P. Steeves, discovered the real source of trouble when a loop receiving set pointed directly at a pole about 400 feet from a shoe factory in South Weymouth. Three small fuse boxes attached to the cross-arms on this pole, where three 5000-volt electric power lines were attached, furnishing the electric power supply to this factory. One of these fuse boxes when opened was found to contain a sparrow's nest. The bird had picked this sheltered box for a home. Through a small opening in the bottom it had carried leaves, horse hair, twigs, hay, burnt matches and mud, and made a comfortable little nest.

In building this nest, however, the birds had broken off a small piece of fuse wire causing a break in this circuit. The three wires overhead formed a perfect antenna. Two lightning arresters either side of the broken fuse switch, one on the antenna side acting as a condenser and the other on the ground side acting as a condenser on the ground circuit, made this a perfect transmitting circuit and caused the 60-cycle hum on this 5000-volt line to be radiated out not only to the three wires to the factory, but also over a nine-mile stretch of wire.

Owing to the continued search for this disturbance, officials of the Weymouth Light & Power Company have finally cleared up the difficulty, making radio reception possible for several thousand fans, but resulting in the wrecking of the home of one family of English sparrows.

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Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at The Christian Science Publishing House Saturday and Sunday were the following:

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SUNSET STORIES

A Quarrel on the Fence

THE gate swung on its hinges and came back with a click.

"Guess I'm about the most important thing around this place," it announced.

"Really?" asked one of the pickets on the fence.

"Yes. What would be the use of the fence without any gate?" laughed the gate.

"That's right," agreed one of the pickets, "the fence would be of no account at all without the gate."

They all stood looking at the lovely yard which they inclosed, and enjoying the beautiful flower beds that seemed to send out smiling messages all day long. It was a joy to be looking after them.

"What a pretty yard it is and how fine to be taking care of it," continued the gate. "I feel very happy that I am doing it."

"Say, look here," presently sang out one of the pickets that lived way back along the line. "What would be the use of the gate without any fence?"

There was silence all along the line for just a few seconds; then a sort of slow giggle started that ended in a chorus of, "Yes, what would be the use of the gate without the fence?"

"Ha, ha, ha!" laughed all the pickets merrily. "How funny it would look to see the gate standing all alone!"

"Well?" said the gate, considerably upset.

"You couldn't stand up without us," challenged one of the posts.

"And you really couldn't swing without us," the hinges mentioned modestly.

"And you wouldn't stay shut without me," said the latch.

"Well, now look here," said the gate, "there is something in what you are all saying. But tell me this, which is the most important one of us?"

"Let's take a vote on it," one of the hinges proposed.

"A standing vote," laughed one of the pickets.

So the discussion began.

"Now if the fence goes away, the gate's no use. I see that," argued one of the pickets.

"And if the gate is gone, the fence misses its purpose," added the gate.

"And if the posts are gone, where would the gate be?"

"And if the gate didn't swing on its hinges what good would it be?"

"Look here, brothers," said the gate wisely, "there's a point to all this. Do you see it?"

"What is it?" asked the latch.

"It takes every one of us to do this work. Even one picket can't go off on a vacation without spoiling our fence."

"It's the truth, it's the truth," went up and down the line. "That is just exactly the truth. Let's stick together and do our best to keep this yard just as beautiful as it is now."

And they did. They all loved the pretty yard and took great joy in feeling that each one had a part in taking care of it.

DEBATERS GOING ABROAD

The Boston University debating team will go to England next summer for a series of six debates, including meetings with Oxford and Cambridge, according to plans announced by James V. Giblin, coach. An itinerary similar to those of Bates and Syracuse teams this year is being planned for the trip to England. The trip will be of interest in view of the different styles used in England and in this country. There the Oxford system, which permits no rebuttal, is in vogue. Boston University's strength has been in its rebuttal, so the team is planning to change its system to meet the English rules.

NEW PACIFIC RADIO SERVICE

VANCOUVER, B. C., May 23 (Special Correspondence)—Ships navigating the North Pacific will be given a 24-hour radio service by a new permanent radio station to be established here for the Vancouver Merchants' Exchange, following successful experiments made by the Federal Government. Specially constructed Marconi equipment will be installed, making the new service thoroughly up-to-date.

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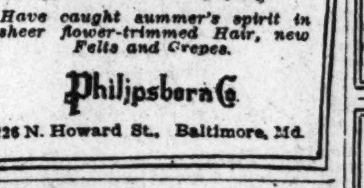

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THE HOME FORUM

The Laughing Muse in Drama

IT IS an interesting fact in the history of the English drama that the tendency toward exaggeration has always been held in check by contemporary satire. The form usually taken may be characterized as the "retort courteous"; although it has approximated at times to the "countercheck quarrelsome." This salutary influence has shaped itself both in satirical drama and in pure burlesque.

Earliest of a notable line was "The Knight of the Burning Pestle," written by Beaumont and Fletcher, those extremely competent collaborators of the later Elizabethan age. In this play is seen for the first time the machinery employed so often afterward. The Prologue steps forth to make his customary announcement, when he is interrupted by a grocer and his wife in the audience, who climb up on the stage and demand that their apprentice Ralph be given a chance to try his hand at acting. Thereupon follows a roaring comedy which burlesques the theatrical knight-errantry so dear at the time to the hearts of London 'prentices. Its structure, cleverly adapted to the prevailing mode, was well calculated to awaken the interest which was held and heightened by skillful dialogue and absurd situation.

During the latter half of this same century, John Dryden dominated the field of the drama, as he did, indeed, most other things literary. He attempted to establish once for all the basic rules of the heroic drama. The highly conventionalized action of his plays centered upon a hero of historical renown—an Alexander or a Montezuma—prodigiously endowed with bravery and honor, and pursued throughout the piece by rival ladies of marvelous beauty but divergent aims and virtue. The form imposed was the heroic couplet. Dryden arrived at a point where he patronized Shakespeare, dismissed Ben Jonson with a gesture, and claimed precedence for himself and his age—

"Wit's now arrived to a more high degree;
Our native language more refined and free."

It is refreshing to note that a bomb was exploded under Dryden's solemn temple of heroic drama. In 1672 a burlesque of great brilliancy took the town by storm. This was "The Rehearsal," a work destined to exert an influence far beyond its immediate circle. The production chiefly of George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, it was several years in the making, and gathered by the way a rich store of satirical comment. Dryden and what he stood for was the target of its wit and sarcasm. To him, under the name of Bayes, was assigned the rôle of chief character. Bayes meets two critical friends, to whom he suggests that they go with him to see the rehearsal of his new drama. And we are introduced to an amazing parody of the heroic plays of the last ten years. "The Rehearsal" contains the germ of Sheridan's "Critic," and more than a premonition of Gay's "Beggar's Opera." It did not, indeed, destroy the heroic drama, but it stirred a healthy reaction.

The comedy of the Restoration period imposed upon the dramatic theory of the time a coarseness which called forth, in 1698, Jeremy Collier's "Short View of the Immorality and Profaneness of the Stage." The public conscience was touched, and the worst features disappeared. The Queen Anne drama, perhaps as a result of the "Short View" and other protests, distinguished itself by a sort of classic purity which, unfortunately, was not inconsistent with the most deadly dullness.

The reaction was more clearly shown by "The Beggar's Opera," produced in 1728 by John Gay. Utilizing to some degree the machinery of the Italian opera, Gay developed an idea of his own to satirize false art and false sentiment. As with all the great burlesques, "The Beggar's Opera" is interesting for its own sake; the lyrics are clever; the music, drawn from well-known airs of the day, charmingly selected, and the plot very amusing.

The eighteenth century was the age of bombastic tragedy and sentimental comedy, but it was also the age of delightful burlesque. Henry Fielding was known as a brilliant satirist before ever he wrote his great novels.

Ben Jonson established the Comedy of Manners; a century afterward the playwrights of the eighteenth century evolved that astonishing perversion known as the Comedy of Sentiment. Goldsmith commented drastically upon this form of amusement: "It is of all others the most easily written. It is only sufficient to put an insipid dialogue, without character or humor, into their mouths, make a pathetic situation or two, with a sprinkling of tender melancholy conversation through the whole, and there is no doubt but all the ladies will cry and all the gentlemen applaud." The faults of the characters are forgiven because of their "goodness of heart." His practical protest was the masterpiece, "She Stoops to Conquer."

The final blow was struck by Sheridan in his comedy, "The Critic," in some respects the best burlesque ever written. Although the lash of its satire falls upon contemporary dramatic abuses and absurdities, the brilliancy of its dialogue and the vitality of its ideas have kept it alive down to our own day.

With Sheridan closed an era in the history of the laughing Muse. A round hundred years elapses before we find a writer who is able worthily to draw fresh inspiration from the old tradition of good-humored theatrical satire. This writer is W. S. Gilbert, the writer with Arthur Sullivan of that joyous series of comic operas which gladdened the last quarter of the nineteenth century. The "Gilbert and Sullivan operas" (nomen clarum et venerabile!) present an extraordinary combination of literary excellence, musical charm and keen though kindly satire. They cover a period running from "Trial by Jury," in 1875, to "The Grand Duke," in 1896.

Gilbert was more original than either Gay or Sheridan. Both of the earlier writers drew more or less directly from "The Rehearsal." Gilbert drew from nothing except the fine traditions of the best English burlesque. The freshness and cleverness of the lyrics, the originality of the mise-en-scène, gave his work a quality that was unique. To this must be added the Sullivan music, wonderful in its dainty charm and appropriate phrasing, and distinguished by the richness of melody characteristic of the best English music. And all is in such good taste. The two collaborators found a sorry state of affairs when they undertook to present satirical humorous comedy. Humor of the day was chiefly of the "slap-stick" variety; librettos were largely vulgar doggerel. Gilbert not only gave humor and distinction to Victorian burlesque, but he restored the literary self-respect of the English stage. His verses have genuine literary flavor; for his material he avoided the cheap and the obvious. The navy, the army, the police, law, art, letters and politics—all received thrusts from this genial and urbane humorist.

Three operas stand out above the rest—"Trial by Jury," "H. M. S. Pinafore," and "The Mikado"; although it would be ungracious to forget "The Pirates of Penzance," with its immortal Sergeant's Song and Policemen's Chorus. But the quality is quite remarkably kept up throughout. In the "Trial" of 1875, for instance, we have this example of lyrical neatness of expression, from the "Judge's song":

"When I, good friends, was called to the Bar,
I'd an appetite fresh and hearty
And I was, like many young lawyers are,
An impecunious party.
I'd a swallow-tail coat of a beautiful blue,
A brief that I bought of a booby;
I'd a couple of shirts, and a collar or two,
And a ring that looked like a ruby."

In "The Gondoliers," fifteen years later, we find the Song of the Kings, which is said to have especially delighted Queen Victoria:

"Oh, philosophers may sing
Of the troubles of a king;
Yet the duties are delightful and the privileges great;
But the privilege and pleasure
That we treasure beyond measure,
Is to run on little errands for the Minister of State."

Satire of this sort, skillfully directed, and maintained for nearly twenty years, forms an achievement unequaled in the annals of the English stage—or any other stage, for the matter of that.

Gilbert, a Victorian in taste and feeling, assailed the very citadel of Victorian respectability. The more effectively to do this, he created a Gilbertian world of topsy-turvy. It is an atmosphere not of nonsense, but of sense turned upside down; it laughs thought into us. And the literary cachet makes his librettos an abiding joy. For the rest, it may be said that, like all great satirists, "his foe was folly and his weapon wit." And it must be added that his satire never stung.

A. B. de M.

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Leave Taking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With dawn yet faint upon the hill
And some late planet trembling still
Far up among the morning light,
I stand alone upon the height
And look the last time, lingering, down
Upon the slowly awakened town.
Upon the gnarled trees and the gray
Tall steeple waiting for the day,
The misty river and the mill,
The homes of men I love, the still
Quaint crooked street of stone,
And slanting fields that I have known
So long, so well. Soon I shall turn,
Just when red dawn begins to burn
The quiet weather-cocks, and go
I know not where; but this I know.
That years and seas shall not avail
To dim this picture or to pale
Its faintest hue, that West nor East
Holds wonder that can blur the least
Frail pattern that the rose-leaves scrawl
Upon a crumbling cottage wall.
No city, shrine, or pyramid
In all the Book of Beauty hid
Shall lure me basely to forget
These clustered roofs of silver set
Forever now, serene, apart,
Deep in the country of my heart.
I shall recall this break-of-day
Decades and half a world away.

Odell Shepard.

Some Little Old Churches

NOWHERE else, perhaps, are there so many oddly-built and quaintly-named old churches as may be seen in a day's drive across the Isle of Wight. Scarcely larger than the thatched cottages that snuggle close about them, these small churches are distinguishable chiefly by their squat towers or their little belfry steeples. Often, too, they are so intimately associated with the lives of the people that the village is named for the church, as was the case with the lovely hamlet of Bonchurch, just out from Ventnor. Bonchurch is of Norman origin and is now deserted, save for a caretaker who receives visitors. Its low roof and vestibule, tiny belfry, and pointed gables, all are the more serenely beautiful because of the vines which, in autumn, blend their rich reds, browns, and yellows with the mellowed hues of thatch and stone. Neglected shrubs hide the crumbling foundation, and spreading trees grow protectingly near. Although a new modern church of St. Boniface has been erected on a more convenient site, the grass-grown pathways to little old Bonchurch still extend the same friendly welcome.

In Brixton is another very typical English church, with the usual peaked roof, low, square tower and rambling vines. The restored Norman arcade gives it a rich and pleasing quaintness and insures its prolonged usage. Shalfleet village, also, has the "square and squat tower of its ancient Saxon church" which is so badly cracked that it has had to be braced together with strong bands of iron, yet still may stand for many centuries more. Brading church, quite restored, likewise is of very ancient origin, for as early as 704 A. D. a church is said to have existed there, and the present beautiful old church probably contains portions of the primitive chapel, or at some remote period was erected on its site. Then there is the tower of the old chapel on St. Katherine's Down, the interesting parish church of Sandown, and, in the neat little village of St. Lawrence, the most ancient church on the island.

More pretentious than some of these, and more quaintly-named, is the bold, square tower of Godshill church, shown in the accompanying illustration, as it rises in simple grandeur far above the thatched cottage which hides its massive foundation and the entrance to the chapel. This ivy-decked church is placed picturesquely on the top of a pleasant knoll, in a village of oddly-built houses and quiet atmosphere. In his "Impressions and Memories" of the Isle of Wight, Edward Thomas states that the pronunciation of the name of this interesting old church and village is "Godshill, not God's Hill," although the admirable view obtained from near here might suggest to one the "delectable" landscapes of John Bunyan's fancy. The artist who painted the original water color from which this picture is made has given it a glow of summer sunshine, softening the sharp lines of the square tower with a background of blue sky and light fleecy clouds, and has mellowed the brown thatch into buff walls and ivy greens. The happy little English family in the doorway is all that is needed to make the picture charmingly quaint and human.

The chapel of old Carisbrooke Castle, the parish churches of Newport, Shankling, Whippingham, and other places on the island all have their own interesting stories to tell, all are more or less associated with English history and literature. In Freshwater Church is a tablet inscribed to the memory of Lord Alfred Tennyson, "whose happiest days were spent in this parish."

The Hens

The night was coming very fast;
It reached the gate as I ran past.

The pigeons had gone to the tower of the church,
And all the hens were on their perch

Up in the barn, and I thought I heard
A piece of a little purring word.

I stopped inside, waiting and staying,
To try to hear what the hens were saying.

They were asking something, that was plain,
Asking it over and over again.

One of them moved and turned around,
Her feathers made a ruffled sound,

A ruffled sound, like a bushful of birds,
And she said her little asking words.

She pushed her head close into her wing,
But nothing answered anything.

—Elizabeth Madox Roberts, in Atlantic Monthly.

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Godshill Church, Isle of Wight

After Hearing Wagner

It may be that the purely imitative in music is not great art any more than the photographic constitutes great painting or onomatopoeia great poetry. The tendency in our modern music to imitate all the unpleasant sounds that can be discriminated in a terrific jam on Broadway—the mingling of claxons, siren whistles, fire bells, and the grinding of trolleys on their tracks, is perhaps an extreme and unfair instance, for the sounds themselves are cacophonous and unlovely. But even the barnyard sounds of a domestic symphony appear to some of us to attain their realism at the expense of art.

Yet one of the striking features of Wagner's gigantic, often overwhelming work is his ability to make lofty and beautiful music out of a multitude of familiar sounds—the forging of the sword on the anvil, the plunging, sweeping power of the Valkyries' ride through the elements, the clear blast of the horn. In each case the realism—that is, the quality of imitation—is conspicuous, unmistakable (it needs no program of ten pages to identify it for the hearer!); it makes a theme for itself, but that theme is woven like a golden thread in the fabric of the whole composition. It is not mere detached sound—but sound echoing through the consciousness "long after it is heard no more" by the physical ear.

The imaginative treatment of sound in Wagner finds its classic illustration in the fire-music. Who that has heard can ever forget those lambent waves of music! Now ascending into sharp forked flames, now subdued, but ever continuous, rhythmic, rising, falling, the very poetry of fire! It is by such music that Wagner conveys to us the picture of the old Valhalla.

There is another instance, possibly less dramatic, less striking, but even more instinct with the glow of imagination. It comes in the second act of the opera of Siegfried. The hero is in the forest, the dragon has been conquered, and Siegfried is awakening to the subdued, at first almost inaudible, rustle of the woodland, the stirring of the wind in the branches. So, too, the music begins, well-nigh inaudible, an inarticulate murmur—nothing more. Then, as the wind rises and falls in the trees, it increases in sweep and volume (or is it rather that the ear becomes more attuned to the numberless voices?) and forms itself into the familiar musical phrases and motifs. And then, of a sudden, the murmurous half-silence is cleft with the clear, bell-like flute tones of the bird—the bird whose song Siegfried, with his quickened consciousness, is to understand, whose prophecy is to be his guide to the sleeping, fire-encircled Brunhilde. The song brings the whole scene before our eyes—the shining young Siegfried, valiant, triumphant, a stranger to fear—the sunlit aisles of the forest, the checkered shadows falling athwart the paths! It is a genuine bird song, yes, but so much more; just as Shelley's Skylark sheds a radiance of "golden shower" such as never came from the throat of any earthly bird, but only from an "ethereal minstrel." Such a song does Wagner sing of joy, ecstasy, untouched by mortal care. But never for a moment does its note drown or submerge the less articulate murmurings, which still throb through the music as an undertone, never quite lost.

How Wagner must have loved the woodland! We are so apt to think of him as the musician-poet of warrior heroes, Valkyrie maidens, Scandinavian divinities. But here we find a man who must have loved quiet hours in the forest. The chance passer-by might have caught echoes of the clear bird-call, but not of those first early whispers of the dawn.

The great musician, then, can make his music from simple familiar sounds, because of the imagination that is in him, the constructive power by which he relates them all to his music. When he merely imports them to give local color and realism, they are extraneous; they do not become an organic part of the music. Before Wagner's day no one had made so many experiments; no one, we recall, had ever been regarded as so great a barbarian. Now, however, he appears almost a conservative in the presence of those who attempt to bring into their symphonies the motor-horn, the locomotive, the baby's bath, and who knows what next!

Perhaps in another generation these later innovations will seem as well justified as Wagner. Perhaps. But art is primarily selective; it is also universal in its appeal. One has the feeling that those who treat of motor-horns, whether in music, poetry or painting, will be working for this age, and will be in danger of growing old-fashioned; whereas those who choose the primeval forces, like fire, and the songs of skylarks and nightingales, even the murmuring of the wind in the trees, will endure.

The Limpet Walks Abroad

There are many more beautiful things in the sea than the limpet; but, if Nature has withheld beauty, she has given him clinging power. "To stick like a limpet" has become a proverb. Who has not tried to dislodge him and failed? By sudden and skillful aim he may be rolled over, though it is more likely that he will only be moved the fraction of an inch. Once aware of some assault on him, he clings with unmovable tenacity. "It takes a force of nearly two thousand times its own weight to move it when it has made up its mind to stay." The limpet's one aim seems to be security. Its cone-like form assists security. Offering no resistance it resists everything; wildest waves heaviest storms, bring it no fear. Shielded by its strong armor-plate, it outrides the storm. Whether the waves come along rippling or roaring, it is safe anchored on the rock.

The rocks on which limpets make their home are often so covered with barnacles that it is difficult for the foot to obtain a firm hold. So a limpet always chooses a definite spot, and keeps to it. That is its home, a place smooth and round like the shell, and often slightly sunk in the rock through the friction caused by the shell's edge. There, I used to imagine, the limpet stayed, seeing nothing, hearing nothing, going nowhere. And when I first heard how limpets took walks abroad, and got off their rocks for a night out, I was inclined to be skeptical.

Mark and number the positions of limpets on a rock. Then return when the tide is out, taking a lantern if necessary. You will find that Mr. and Mrs. Limpet are not at home. They are out on a food-hunting expedition. For they feed on minute algæ or seaweeds found on rocks between the tide-marks. Their feeding-time is when the tide is out.

After wandering some distance, not more than a few feet from their homes, they return to the selfsame spots on the selfsame rocks. And, if limpets are marked to correspond to the positions they originally occupied, it will be found that each has come back to its own place. They know their homes on the rock almost as well as we know the number of the house we live in.

A French naturalist has even discovered that, when one limpet was put on another limpet's place, "the rightful owner came up, passed the place at first, then stopped, turned round, came back, and gradually pushed the interloper off."

Much is heard of the homing instincts of birds, but this faculty of the tiny, less-developed creatures like the snail and limpet for finding their way home is almost more wonderful.

A Good Londoner

It is natural, perhaps, to compare Lamb's passion for London with that of another great denizen of the Temple . . . Johnson; but beyond a common preference for the metropolis there can be no further parallel between the two. Even in this context, to be ranked with Johnson would probably be distasteful to Lamb, for his contempt for the Doctor and his works was not concealed; there was nothing oracular or mysterious in Johnson . . . and Lamb's own style represents the revolt against the leaden mace of the Rambler about as far as it could go. But the men who were born in the seventies of the eighteenth century were very soon to show that they would have no more wigs and long s's.

There is no such whimsical distillation of the essence of London in Dr. Johnson as there is in Lamb. Yet it was much the same London that both looked upon with their physical eyes; for it was still compact enough in Lamb's day to allow a walker to escape from its center on any radius two miles or so long. The London of Lamb was the final phase of the walker's metropolis. Walking, while Lamb was on his thin legs, was still the most practical way of getting about London and out of it. . . . A walker's London, then, was Lamb's, as Thackeray's was a cab-hirer's or carriage-owner's, or as ours is a taxicab and tube London; and to one living in the thick of it offering minutiæ of all kinds for close and almost compulsory inspection.

Gay, a century before, perambulated the town in the same way, and so did Johnson: but with this supreme difference—that the Johnsonian eye was anything but romantic, whereas Lamb's was. Lamb's was Wordsworth's London, where observation is enforced with fancy: the dazzling wares, the blazoned names, the tradesmen's honors, the shop-fronts inscribed like title-pages, the allegoric shapes like guardian saints.

Wordsworth's description anticipates Lamb by a few years, as Lamb precedes one who cannot but owe something to him—Dickens, who retained that outlook until the vision was exhausted. When the possibility is remembered that Lamb, as a child in the Temple, may have seen Dr. Johnson, whose works he grew up to dislike, and as an elderly man might have known Dickens, and might have read the Pickwick Papers if he had lived a little longer, the bridge made by Lamb as a good Londoner becomes plain.—From The Times (London).

The Song of the Peebles Pedlar

As I cam' doon the water-side
I heard the water on the stanes
(I saw the brichtly-coloured stanes)
But nought heard I o' kelpies' manes . . .
As I cam doon the water-side.

As I cam' doon the side o' Tweed,
Frae Stobo back tae Peebles Toon
(I saw the roofs o' Peebles Toon),
I heard in pools the suckin' soun'
O' eddies swirlin' slowly roun'
As I cam' doon the side o' Tweed.

As I cam' doon the water-side
The lauchter that I heard was no'
(Och aye, I'm very sure 'twas no')
Lauchter o' fairy folk that go. . . .
Sic havers mock the water-side.

Nae need for tae invent a thing—
And kelpies nane have ever seen.
Doesn't no' suffice that in atween
Sic banks o' trees, and grasses green,
Sic singing waters intervene
Miraculous as onything?

Aye, always doon the water-side
The things I see suffice for me
(It's a' miraculous tae me);
Ilk tree and flourish on the tree,
And this auld water tae the sea
Whimplin' and laughin by my side.

—Frederick Niven, in "A Lover of the Land."

Reflection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I chanced to pass one morn
A tiny cup of rain
Held fast within a roadside rut.
And as I cast a downward glance
It proffered me—
The sky and dawn!

Samuel N. Baker.

"My peace I give unto you"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IS THERE any mortal who, down deep in his heart, is not seeking peace? There is something in the very sound of the word "peace" which suggests calm and quietness,—still valleys among gently rolling hills, with tranquil places beneath sheltering shadows. So prevalent is the association of the word "peace" with just such sequestered nooks that one often hears the sigh of regret, or sees the shrug which indicates that such paradise is not for that one. His daily duty keeps him where all day long he hears only the jarring noises of creaking machinery, the click of the typewriter, or the babel of tongues.

So prone is the general thought of mortals to relegate peace and rest to remote scenes and far-off days that the sublime promise of the Master, "My peace I give unto you: not as the world giveth, give I unto you," has been accepted as having little if any application to the present. Yet, our loving Way-shower said, "Neither pray I for these alone, but for them also which shall believe on me through their word." In that same wonderful prayer, in the seventeenth chapter of John, Jesus said, "I pray not that thou shouldest take them out of the world, but that thou shouldest keep them from the evil."

Is there in the world today any greater destroyer of health and joy than this unrest of mortals? And although seers, poets, preachers, and reformers have written and spoken hopefully of a remedy, there never was a time since the advent of Jesus when so much has been written about peace as today. Yet the worried frown still sits on the brow of age and of youth; the eager, anxious pace is still kept up; the struggle, too, for place, for power, for a name, and for the luxuries as well as the necessities of existence. That peace which Paul declared "passeth all understanding" seems not to have been found by these seekers, because they have sought for it in every place but the one where it may be found,—namely, in the right understanding of God. Right here and now, where each day's task finds each of us, God is; and peace may therefore find a sure and abiding place in the heart of each one.

The great Way-shower asked of the Father that those who followed him might be kept from the evil that is in the world, not that they should be taken out of the world. He reassured his disciples that he himself had overcome the world,—all that makes for strife, unrest, disease, and death; and he said, "Peace I leave with you." He left his peace with them and with us. How, so many are asking, can we find this great gift? Jesus gave the method then; and many have been able to use it. It was to understand and reflect divine Love.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science, Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 229), "If men understood their real spiritual source to be all blessedness, they would struggle for recourse to the spiritual and be at peace." It is because men believe themselves to have lost the understanding of divine Love and man's relation to divine Love that they are disappointedly seeking in materiality and personality for that which can be found only in Spirit, God. Jesus said of his Father and our Father, "I and my Father are one." It was because of this understanding of man's at-one-ment with the Father that Jesus knew he had power to reflect all the qualities of God. He knew that his supply for every daily need was always at hand; that he had inexhaustible strength for every task; that his peace was too sure ever to be disturbed amid any of the jarring contacts of mortal existence.

Christian Science is revealing this Christ-understanding to mankind. Realizing the inexhaustible supply which divine Love gives, and man's indissoluble relationship to that source, men are beginning to understand that all the Father hath belongs to them as His children; and this understanding serves to give them a right place in the human economy, wisdom to meet aright each problem that presents itself, work for each day, friends,—all that is good. The peace and the joy which thus come and abide in their hearts bless countless others. The fears which harassed them, destroying their ease both mentally and physically, are diminishing; but they know that the final destruction of these fears is assured. Through the understanding of God's allness and ever-presence, they are gaining their dominion over all evil, and obtaining consequent possession of that peace "which passeth all understanding."

Not alone in the smaller circles of human relationships is this great regenerating force being felt; it is going out into the larger circles with its peace-giving influence. Of the infinite source of peace, and the understanding of man's at-one-ment with the Father, Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 340), "One infinite God, good, unifies men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfils the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself;' annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry,—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Debt of the Public to the Artist

The following paper is the substance of an address made by Jane Peterson (Philipp), by radio on the afternoon of May 25 at Station WGBS, New York City:

WHAT does the artist do for the public to make it a debtor? How can the public pay that debt? In paying the debt how is the public benefited? These are some of the questions that should be answered to the public. All of life is a question of give and take. We cannot give everything. We cannot take everything. We cannot have everything. We cannot experience everything. So we must perforce be selective.

There are many interesting, very delightful, very worth-while and very cultivating things which the public as a whole, and perhaps you as an individual, have not considered. Art is one of them. But I hear you say—"Art is a luxury. It is too expensive. I cannot afford it." Art may be a luxury, but it is also a necessity. The æsthetic nature hungers for beautiful things and the uncultured grow gentle and refined under its subtle charm. You cannot afford to be without it, and of all entertaining and delightful things it is the cheapest.

A well-chosen picture decorates your walls, gives pleasure to your friends and lasts forever—because, unlike rugs, furniture and bric-a-brac, it has no wear and tear. It takes its place in the home, growing more beautiful and valuable as it mellows with time, and it enables your children and your grandchildren and your great-grandchildren to point back with pride and say, "This was owned by my great-grandfather; he had a great appreciation for art; he was a cultured man." So, no matter what the initial cost, a good picture is never expensive.

A Cultural Need

It is acknowledged that three things make for culture—literature, music and art.

Literature is a record of the thoughts and actions and intentions written in words for the cultivation of the intellect.

Music is a record of moods and feelings expressed in sound for the pleasure of the ear.

Art is a record of æsthetic emotions and feelings recorded in terms of form and color for the eye.

As you must read literature and hear music, so you must see pictures to know them. To casually stop in at exhibitions and criticize pictures will never give you any real knowledge of beauty. To get any real æsthetic pleasure from pictures you must look at them, learn to know them, love them, live with them until they become a part of yourself. Then their beauty becomes for you a pleasure and a profit.

Those who do not know about pictures take them far too seriously, and the question of selection is often disturbing. Select a picture as you would a hat, a dress, a coat or a rug because you like it, and discard it for the same reason that you would any other thing—because you don't like it.

Almost every collector has had the delightful experience of pruning his collection—of eliminating the less beautiful and desirable pictures. For paintings vary in quality just as do jewels, rugs and automobiles. Discrimination and power of selection come with contact and knowledge and the wise man discards the things he has outgrown—whether it be a picture, a hat or a coat. If you would be truly cultured, live up to the best that you know—by eliminating what you have outgrown.

I offered this idea to a friend of mine while urging her to buy a picture. She hung the new picture on her walls, and after a few days told me I had ruined her old collection of pictures—the new one was so much better than the others that she must needs take them down. I congratulated her on her growth and discrimination.

Meeting the Artists

And where can you get pictures? Wherever and whenever you find one that you like. In artists' studios, in galleries, in department stores. Go among the artists. Get to know them and learn of them. They are nice, simple people—just like yourselves, and they like to know you.

The National Association of Women Painters and Sculptors are just opening a clubhouse at 17 East Sixty-Second Street, New York, with the especial hope of bringing artists and their friends together. You will be welcome there to meet the artists, to talk with them and see their exhibitions, and it is possible for those who don't paint to become associate members.

Just as singers, musicians, ministers or public speakers like their audiences—so artists must have theirs.

An artist paints because he feels that he has a story of beauty to tell. There is untold joy in creation and the artist gives himself the pleasure of self-expression when he paints his picture. So he has been kind to himself, but he does no good in the world until he has expressed himself to his audience and placed his picture where it can tell its story to someone. That is his mission in the world—his debt to the public.

Pictures are painted to please and satisfy the eye. To be of use and value they must be seen. The debt of the public to the artist is to see that the works of art are placed where they can be seen and enjoyed—in public buildings, in schools, in clubs, in homes.

"The world is so full of a number of things I am sure we should all be as happy as kings." But the things in the world only exist for us as we give them our attention. There is so much pleasure and joy in art and pictures that I hope it may be for everyone.

A nation's art is its most lasting monument—its greatest treasure. It is by its art that we know of the culture and history of nations passed and forgotten; that we recreate their life, acts and customs.

The modern American skyscraper is the most marvelous and beautiful of architecture—built in the day of steel and cement with thought of economy of space and sanitation and convenience. Jazz music is distinctly new and American. It expresses the restless, high strung and highly vitalized emotions of today. It is played in the great centers and out-of-way places of Europe.

America is coming into her golden age of art. She is the richest and most artistic nation in the world. She is in the making. We build up and we tear down. We glean from the world the best it has without stint. We put it in our great melting pot and recreate something new and finer—something wholly American. There is an American art; a truly American art quite different from that of Europe. Let the great American public wake up to that fact that this is the best art that is being produced—that has ever been produced.

Exhibitions furnish a rare opportunity for the public to select pictures. Let the American public make the most of these opportunities.

Chicago Art Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau
Chicago, June 2

IN THE varied arts of Persia, which Dr. Ali Kuli Khan N. D., loans to the Arts Club, we have for the first time an all-around exhibition of paintings, the graphic arts, ceramics, book making, the textiles and the applied arts of three centuries ago and earlier when Persia flourished independently. As the United States is eager to found her own schools of design, collections of established ideals are educative. Dr. Khan formerly representative at Washington was called home some six years ago to head the Persian Embassy at Constantinople and finally to be head of the Court of H. I. H. the Crown Prince, Regent of Persia. Under these conditions his artistic selection could grasp unusual objects of value to connoisseurs.

Hanging gorgeous shawls and rugs on the walls, draping embroidered scarfs appropriately and arranging engraved armour and antique vases effectively against Ispahan rugs as backgrounds, the Arts Club gallery committee have given it the colorful atmosphere of the Near East. No western note breaks its harmonies. The Persians are keenly alive to color values, warm and yet restful, in subdued reds, blues and greens, with the yellows flashing as sun rays in the intricate designs. The Sassanian and Rhages potteries in large jars, bowls and plaques are decorated in free patterns of Indigo blues against light surfaces. Vessels which have survived the fortunes of empire hundreds of years. Potteries attributed to Soltan Abad and Ispahan are equally attractive in color and in form, lending their significance to their stateliness of the galleries. A lighter decorative effect is given by small objects inlaid with ebony, ivory and metal in mosaic displayed in glass cases.

The illuminated manuscripts of poets and philosophers living in the years between the fourteenth and the seventeenth centuries are open under glass on a table between the small and the large exhibition rooms. Often the visitors pause here to study the skilled calligraphy covering the pages between marginal designs, probably executed by artists who delighted to trace the inimitable floral pattern in curving lines of stem and flower with leaf to adorn the spaces.

Illustrations painted in water color in miniature give gaiety to the pages. There is a difference between the Persian illuminations and those of Western Europe in which the gold leaf is laid on heavily as if it was embossed. At the same time the Persian illustrations have a playful air as if the days had nothing but hunting with hounds, going to war in fine clothing, defending castles, listening to old tales or the wisdom of wayside ascetics.

A generous collection of framed Persian miniatures is hung on the walls. This is an admirable supplement to a wider survey of the Miss Buckingham collection at the Art Institute. Nearly all of these very likely come from books made for princes. There are few portrait miniatures, it is true. In these, taking the imaginative sense in research, one can travel to the old tales that flourished at the same time as the Thousand and One Nights of romantic connotations. At the courts of Persian princes there was much regard for the artist painting illustrations, as the honors paid to Bihzed, Mirak, Torabi, Ali Reza Abbasi and others make known to us. All these are represented.

Lacquer was carried to a rare degree in Persian mirror cases and pen cases and was used on book binding and pieces of armour. Both mirror and pen cases are the more attractive because of exquisite paintings by Ali Kuli, Aga Zaman and Reza Abbasi. Brocades, cloth of gold with velvet and needlework reach perfection in the textile arts, of which there is a good display.

CONCORD ART CENTER, CONCORD, MASS.

THE ANNUAL CONCORD EXHIBITION IS OPEN UNTIL JULY 1

Jan Stursa

Prague, May 3
Special Correspondence

JAN STURSA was the Czechoslovak Republic's foremost sculptor. He had not only gained an enviable fame at home, but had also received recognition in other countries. His works have always been seen at continental art exhibitions, and are also to be found in the galleries of Munich and Vienna.

Born in Moravia, Stursa served one year's apprenticeship as a stone-cutter in Berlin. Here his talent was noticed and he was recommended to return to Prague to attend the Academy of Art. There he studied under Professor Myslbek, the finest Czech sculptor of the day, whose assistant and successor he eventually became.

As a youth, while still a pupil under Myslbek, Stursa revealed a strong individual talent. Although his teacher was a stern representative of the old school of rigid classicism, Stursa turned to the impressionistic method which was then gaining vogue. His early works are full of tenderness and poetry, touched by Slavonic melancholy. Later Stursa was engrossed with the problem of form and composition. The war, in which he served at the front, had its effect, his work becoming simpler, informed with a deeper meaning.

Because he expressd national feeling in the pre-war days, when Czech aspirations were suppressed as far as speech was concerned, Jan Stursa has earned the esteem of the whole Czech people. Many of his best known statues, monuments, and decorations for bridges and banks are to be seen in Prague.

Fellowship Exhibit for Atlantic City

Atlantic City, N. J.
Special Correspondence

AFTER the lapse of a year, the Fellowship of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts returns to take its important and colorful place in the Art and Industry Exposition held annually on Million Dollar Pier, Atlantic City.

The aim of the Fellowship, in thus bringing the product of Pennsylvania artists to the attention of Boardwalk habitues is the recognition of art as one of the vital forces in daily American life.

Through its president, Miss Mary Butler, the Fellowship has, for a number of years, been working on the problem of bringing artist and public in closer touch that a desire for art expression will be met by the much needed urge for possession. will be met by the much needed urge for possession. However altruistic, no artist may live by paint alone, and the solution to the difficulty would seem to be not far distant.

There are few individuals of modest income who can afford the price of a Rembrandt ancient or modern; yet they have a yearning for art, and the walls of their houses are quite as amenable to paintings, their gardens or tables quite as congenial to sculpture as are those of the moneyed few. It is in its effort to bring the price of art within the reach of the great general buying public that the Fellowship is accomplishing a pioneer work in the democratizing of cultural things, and it is no easy task to convince the rank and file of those who have been taught to consider art a luxury that, in reality it is a necessity well within their own sphere of living.

The contribution of Fellowship members to the Art and Industry Exposition has been staged with due thought to its environment and its public. The paintings possess pictorial quality, and emphasize landscape, marine and still-life conceptions which should find response from all lovers of nature and of gardens. More technical inventions have been carefully eliminated. Even portraits, with the exception of a few pictorial figure renderings such as those by Juliet White Gross and Camella Whitehurst, or the character pictures by Martha Walter are also absent.

There are no large exhibition pictures among the 44 canvases and the 11 little sketches. In fact, the small picture is the star of the performance. As has been noted in many a Philadelphia exhibit, the buying public enjoys particularly the tiny color jotting which is little more than a thumb-box memorandum. Living conditions are such that the very large picture for home consumption is virtually a thing of the past, and nineteenth century collections, many of which adorned the palatial homes of their century are finding their way rapidly into museums and other art galleries as permanent legacies.

The fellowship has heeded the trend of the times, and its answer may be found in the sketches by May Fratz Andrade, Anna W. Speakman or Ethel Herrick Warwick.

Yet many different schools of art thought are also represented. Hugh H. Breckenridge, a leader among modern colorists, is represented not by one of his ultra modern still-lifes or landscape experiments, but by "Sunlight and Beech Trees" which may be readily understood by those unversed in the complexities of the "isms."

"Village Cluster," by Walter E. Baum, a recent prize winner at the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, reveals the charm of Pennsylvania, while American pleasure parks and vacation villages are whimsically sketched by Nancy Ferguson and Paulette van Roekens.

The still-life as a decoration is treated by Lillian B. Meeser, John J. A. Dixon, Mary Townsend Mason, and Elizabeth Forbes Ballam.

It is, perhaps, in the landscape and the marine that the vacationist will find particular pleasure, and in these two fields many of the contributing artists have specialized. Those who would indulge in winter memories may find pleasure in "Road to the River," by Fern I. Coppedge; the outdoor men and women in "Leather Breeches and Calves," a western study by Theodore Van Soelen, in Mary Butler's "No Man's Ledge," or Alice Kent Stoddard's "Gloomy Sea."

In short, it is a cosmopolitan art venture, built about variety in tastes, with due recognition of contemporary living conditions. The Fellowship is not the Academy, and does not attempt an American salon of paintings. It endeavors rather to advance the general interest of the serious though less well recognized artist, and, through its Atlantic City venture, the second of its kind, is continuing its effort to create an entente cordiale between the man who makes the picture and the man who buys it.

D. G.

Arthur Sinclair and his company of Irish players will be seen in Laurence Cowen's farcical comedy, "Biddy," in Liverpoo about Aug. 10. They will visit other big towns before coming to London, and may possibly take it to America later. They are having a short season in their home town, Dublin, at present.

The Rise of Modern Czech Art

BEFORE the World War the concept of Czech art was an unknown factor to any but the specialist, as we were accustomed to see the work of artists belonging, properly speaking, to Czechoslovakia among the exhibits of German or Austrian art. Ever since the new Republic has been formed its members have evinced great interest in their proper national traditions, and particularly to those among us who regard national boundaries as defined rather by the homogeneity of the artistic output of a people than by the somewhat arbitrary delineation of frontiers which results from the decision of men of politics and statesmen, an examination of the elements which appear to underlie the present movement of Czech art might serve a useful purpose.

The present generation shows not only great activity but a fair promise of talent. Since, however, it is useless to direct the attention of the reader to a mere list of names of artists whose work might conceivably interest him, it will be necessary to go back to the beginning of the last century and follow the trend of events by which an artistic movement may be defined.

Prague at one time was one of the most important centers of art north of the Italian Alps, with a definite and magnificent tradition of its own. The period referred to falls between the years 1300 and 1600, and the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, broadly speaking, witnessed the decline of artistic tradition which culminated in 1800 in a period of decadence, so that it might be fair to say that the beginning of the nineteenth century in Bohemia was barren of artistic effort of any merit. It will be remembered that the early portion of the nineteenth century marked the first stage in the industrial expansion and the country was once more beginning to be prosperous.

A number of wealthy citizens, perturbed by such a state of affairs, established in the year 1800 an academy of fine arts in Prague, which was headed in succession by a pupil of Mengs and then by Kadlik. The first impulse which made itself felt came from Germany, and more particularly from Munich, and this influence, which did not bear a rich harvest, at any rate prepared the younger generation to receive sympathetically the romanticist movement emanating from Paris.

We then come to the fateful year 1848, which emancipated definitely and it would seem permanently the art of Czechoslovakia from German influence, and an unending stream of students has since then found its way from Prague to Paris. The man who may perhaps be described as inaugurating modern art in this country appeared on the scene precisely in 1848. His name was Josef Manes. He directed his talent above all to two departments of the fine arts: portraiture and landscape painting. As he matured he took an ever-increasing interest in the mysterious beauty of Moravian forests, and he sketched and studied at close quarters the picturesque characteristics of the peasant population.

In a modest measure Manes did for his country what David and Ingres did for France. His work is robust; his drawing subtle and painstaking without loss of vigor, and considered in his period he was a colorist of some distinction. He was able to inspire a movement not only because he towered above his contemporaries as an artist, but because he made his contemporaries feel that he had understood the nature and aspirations of his people at a time when the national consciousness was seeking every opportunity for expression.

His activity was followed by the work of a number of painters, who hardly concern us for purposes of this survey. Suffice it to say that as far as the movement toward modern art was concerned Manes in one form or another remained the chief source of local inspiration. His influence became so great that the Manes Association was formed, under whose influence an enterprise entitled The Free Tendencies issued reproductions of such French artists as Manet, Degas, Puvis de Chavannes, and the works of prominent critics of the impressionists were translated.

Among the other activities of the Manes Association was the organization of exhibitions, and the importance of French influence may be gleaned from the fact that out of 13 exhibitions organized by this association 10 were devoted to French art.

Another date of great importance in the Czech movement is the year 1902, when the association above referred to had a pavilion specially built in order to house the first exhibition outside of France of the work of Auguste Rodin. In 1908 a very important exhibition was held, at which the works of Daumier, Monet, Pissarro, Sisley, Renoir, Berthe Morisot, Bonnard, Vuillard, Signac, Cézanne, Gauguin and Van Gogh were shown. Just as in the case of England the first important exhibition of impressionist and post-impressionist work brought about a definition of the many cross-currents seeking expression in the modern movement.

The most direct result which the historian can recall for us was the breaking away of a few of the younger members of the Manes Society, who became known as the "Eight." This little group appears, with perhaps more fervor than discretion, to have acclaimed their own efforts as the only true continuation and expansion of the great nineteenth century movement in France. Their zeal quite normally decided them to attack something that belonged to the past generation and they turned their attention toward the Manes Society itself. It is a significant fact, however, of the great service rendered by this association that while the group of the "Eight" found favor in the sight of the public for some time, this violent body has for the greater part returned to the fold of the older association, which to this day is the rallying point of the artistic life of Prague and Czechoslovakia.

The Manes Society will hardly be able to maintain its predominant position for very much longer, for like most other organizations of a similar kind, they have their day and must count themselves lucky if they have served the interests of their milieu and of art, not only as diligently but as successfully as this association.

Paris is today offering hospitality to an ever-increasing number of painters, sculptors, and architects, who have passed or are passing through the difficult ordeal of Cubist discipline. Like their French contemporaries the stronger characters cast off the leading strings as their work reaches maturity, and there is every indication that a number of the younger generation, when they have found their style and mastered their métier, will return to their native country able to give that subtle expression of individual art which draws its inspiration ultimately from peculiarities and characteristics that are deeper and wider than the individual, namely his nation or his race, and the movement whose definite inception goes back, as we have seen, to 1848, has not up to the present given us its finest fruit, but it is likely that its richest harvest is to come in the near future.

J. HOLROYD REECE.

Helsingfors to Have Paavo Nurmi Statue

HELSINGFORS, Finland, (Special Correspondence)—Väinö Aaltonen has been at work on a model for the statue to be erected at Helsingfors of Paavo Nurmi, the well-known Finnish athlete. Nurmi, it will be remembered, attained world fame as a long-distance runner at the Olympic Games in Paris last year, and has recently broken many running records in the United States. His fine physique and graceful movements make him a magnificent subject for the sculptor.

Aaltonen works principally in the native granite of Finland, and in this difficult material he has evolved many works of art of exceptional merit, including memorials of the Finnish War of Independence and statuary for exhibition in interiors. His technique is singularly individual.

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EDUCATIONAL

Should Every Child Be Promoted? Answered by a 100-P.C. Promoter

The writer of the following article says that a tremendous saving of energy, money and pupil interest is gained by abolishing "Non-Promotion." Speaking for his own school, he says further:

"We have tried the scheme of 100 per cent promotions and it has worked. In these essentials the plan has proved to be impeccable:

There has been no falling off in effort; the normal pupils work just as hard and the doubtful ones harder than ever.

"There has been no lowering of the educational standards of the curriculum; those who can absorb the maximum, do so; the slow pupils accomplish as much as they can.

"There has been no tendency to shirk; the truants are all in school trying to make good, grateful for their promotion; the workers are trying to reach a higher standard.

"There has been no resistance on the part of the teachers; they have fallen into the spirit of the innovation and if all their pupils are not up to grade when they receive them, they accept the situation philosophically and wisely sink their instruction pillars to the lowest strata of solid information."

By JOSEPH T. GRIFFIN

Principal of Public School No. 114, Manhattan, N. Y. C.

TODAY possibly 2,000,000 children are repeating to the school houses throughout the United States, the work of a previous grade. They are "hold-overs" or "left-backs." They have failed to accomplish the standards set by the curriculum. Yet on a number of occasions the National Educational Association has gone on record denouncing the present day curriculum and recommending wholesale changes, eliminations and adjustments.

Here, then, are educators on the one hand excoriating a curriculum, and on the other, holding back the tide of childhood until it overcomes the barriers set forth by courses of study, admitted to be faulty—or old-fashioned—or over-crowded, or pedantic, or out of tune with the community needs or the trend of the times.

When an enlightened public opinion has abolished non-promotion as it has corporal punishment, the pedagogical historian of the future will marvel at the inconsistency of attempting to compel children to accomplish a curriculum recognized as being far from perfect—and penalizing pupils with a loss of six months in their educational progress when they fail to reach the variable but always arbitrary standards set by their teachers.

Are there, then, no grounds upon which the practice of non-promotions could be justified? Yes, there are.

The "If"

It would be justified if: the curriculum were a carefully and scientifically worked out body of studies, sanely balanced, and socially adjusted to the needs of pupils and their present and future environment.

And if: every teacher possessed a high degree of skill in imparting the subject matter of the course of study;

And if: pupils all possessed at least a minimum degree of uniform educability so that one would be safe in assuming that there are certain minimum essentials which every normal pupil could acquire—and lacking which promotion must be denied.

And even then — non-promotion would not be justified unless we had some means of determining that a repetition of a term's work would insure its mastery.

But as a matter of fact we know that none of these "ifs" has been eliminated in the average school.

The curriculum provided in practically every school system throughout the country represents a hodge-podge mixture of the traditional subjects, plus those added to enrich the child's interests, such as music, art, science—plus those injected into the course of study by various reform and uplift movements—such as the effect of alcohol—fire prevention—accident prevention—conservation and others less meritorious. The Legislature of the State of New York has just passed a bill making the teaching of accident prevention compulsory.

Wide Variation in Teachers

As for teachers, it is a fact unquestioned that there are wide variations in the ability of different teachers to impart knowledge. The rating score cards of teachers in any school system or even in the same school will show a distribution of about 10 per cent excellent, 60 per cent satisfactory, 20 per cent doubtful, and about 10 per cent inadequate, if not positive failures.

Yet the promotion of children is carried on usually without any regard to the inequality of opportunity among children as a result of the inequality among the teachers.

Again, even if all teachers possessed the same technical skill, there is a wide variation in the standards. In a recent experiment three teachers were asked to rate a set of 10 compositions. One pupil was rated tenth by one teacher, first by a second teacher, and fourth by another. The child who is held back by one teacher as a failure might easily have reached the standards set by another. In a study I have made of the various methods of determining fitness for promotion, I have found a great degree of divergence.

One school may average all of a pupil's marks for a term, fixing a passing mark of 65 to 75 per cent, but classifying the subjects as major or minor, will hold back all children who fail in two major subjects—irrespective of the general average.

Another school will pass all children unless they fail in one major and two minor subjects. Another school may give a test at the close of the term and deny promotion to all pupils who do not attain a passing average. And sad to relate, there are some schools in which promotion is based upon the number of seats available in the grades above. But sadder still, there are other cases where children have been kept back as a punishment for some delinquency.

Called All Wrong

Where there is such diversity there must be grounds for doubting accuracy. They all cannot be right: my belief is that they are all wrong.

Juvenile courts throughout the country can record countless cases of delinquency which had their inception in the truancy caused by non-promotion. Of course every child that is left back does not become a juvenile delinquent; but at promotion time hundreds of thousands of boys and girls are thrown into a mental and moral mood which lowers their spiritual tone and leaves a fallow field for temptation's insidious seeds to grow. Even if every hold-over were one of exact justice, there would still be an attitude of rebellion and protest. But who is so rash as to declare that in every class in every school throughout the country the teacher's judgment has functioned with exact justice and every non-promoted child deserved his fate?

It is true that in many school systems throughout the country systematic attempts have been made to reduce the evils of nonpromotion, by school officials who realize the vast economic wastage and spiritual deterioration involved in the present system. But their efforts have been resisted by the inflexible traditions of pedagogy:

"The curriculum must be upheld; educational standards must not be lowered.

"The child must learn to pay the price of failure.

"Promotion is the reward for good work, nonpromotion is the punishment for poor results."

And so the whole issue has been complicated by the play of opposing forces: the economic and spiritual urge demanding the reduction or elimination of nonpromotion, and the traditional pedagogic point of view, insisting upon nonpromotion as an educational necessity.

The Ohio Experiment

The Ohio State Department of Education, according to an article in a recent issue of The Christian Science Monitor, has been experimenting with a plan of probationary promotion. Under this system all children are sent on to the higher grade, but are only permitted to remain there if they succeed in sustaining themselves in the work of that grade. The data submitted for their trial promotion shows that about 71 per cent made good. The failures go back.

But this is essentially different from the plan adopted by School No. 114 as will be disclosed later on.

We have enunciated the following fundamentals as our code:

That a community is required to give each pupil the benefit of eight years of instruction; it is under no obligation to compel him to know how to do square root, or conjugate a transitive verb or remember the capital cities of the nations of the globe, or the numerous other things that are taught in school and never heard of afterward.

If a pupil can encompass the full range of an extravagantly enriched curriculum, he is a wonder; but why penalize him if he cannot? The measure of a child's success is gauged, not in per cents, but in the answer to the question: Has he absorbed as much as he is capable of in the given time?

Again, we try to reverse the usual psychology of the child toward the school. The time-honored attitude of the boy has always been: "Here I am—get me into school if you can." You remember Shakespeare's

"Whining schoolboy with his satchel
And shining morning face, creeping like a snail,
Unwillingly to school."

And when in school, "Here I am, teacher, teach me if you dare." Well; we have tried to change all of that. Our attitude is:

"Here, children, is a fine school, trained teachers, splendid books, and the opportunity to learn things which will make you better men and women. You have the opportunity of spending one term in each of 16 grades to get as much as you can in each. But you must move on at the end of the term to make room for the others coming after you."

One Answer

A certain learned judge, in commenting on our plan said that to promote children when they are not fit would lead them into habits of indifference to duty, laziness, and other moral delinquencies. He would advocate keeping children back term after term "until they made good." One answer to him and to others, inside the school system and out, who hold the same opinion is simply this:

1. That our experiment has proved that promoting all children does not result in indifference, laziness, or other moral delinquencies.

2. That holding children back has resulted in truancy and other forms of juvenile delinquencies.

3. That our obligation to children does not consist in loading them up with any arbitrary "percentage of knowledge acquisition," but it does consist in giving them the stimulus to acquire as much as they can of an enriched but by no means perfect curriculum.

4. That a loss of any part of a curriculum is not sufficiently important to justify the humiliation, the suffering, and the possible moral deterioration which non-promotion brings in innumerable instances.

5. That the normal child will strive harder to improve his weak subjects under the stimulus of promotion than he will under the depression caused by non-promotion.

6—And since so many conditions extraneous to the child himself, may make his non-promotion an act of injustice to him, our plan of 100 per cent promotion results in giving all pupils 100 per cent guarantee against injustice.

7—And lastly, even though all doubtful pupils did not redeem themselves under the opportunities afforded by 100 per cent promotion—no matter how small the number who did—the economic saving and spiritual gain would abundantly justify our plan.

Who can estimate the impending disaster in the lives of 2,000,000 children who today throughout the country are labeled as school failures? Who can compute the present and future cost of such procedure? On the other hand, who can measure the overwhelming spiritual gain and economic consequence which would result to 2,000,000 families throughout the nation if all schoolmasters with one accord decided to abolish non-promotion and cease crucifying other people's children upon a curriculum cross?

THE MOTIVATION OF SPELLING

By CLARA HULBURT SMITH, Kansas City, Mo.

LESSON 32

What legal procedure is necessary to invalidate agreements signed under coercion?

Extensions are quickly made on calculating machines. Difficult computations and peak loads are handled without fatigue.

Women have not been diffident about going to the polls and voting. Furthermore, they have not put patronage above principle.

Vision is never stayed. Even the big mogul engine's supremacy in speed, if not in safety and tonnage, was short lived.

In summarizing temporal rewards, shall we include perquisites and bonuses as well as medals?

The little word "can't" has enough delinquents on its ledger to build nineteen thousand pyramids of human derelicts!

NOTE TO STUDENT	DERIVATIVE WORDS		PRONOUNCE
"precede"	legalize	polling	procedure
"principal"	coercive	unprincipled	computations
"staid" in next	signature	visionary	fatigue
lesson	fatigued	humanize	supremacy
	diffidence	dereliction	diffident
			derelicts

[Lessons appear Mondays. Lesson Key sent on application to Education Editor.]

Responsibility

In every direction children can be trained in a sense of responsibility, through all their growing years. Very early they should learn the need of punctuality, and reliability of word or promise. They have to learn thoughtfulness for the comfort of others, playing less noisily, for instance, when baby is taking her nap. Even the little tots have duties as citizens of the community. It is their job to help keep their parks, playgrounds and schools in good condition.

Children who feel a sense of responsibility are much happier and more self-respecting than those who feel that the world and everything in it has been made for their pleasure. They are much more efficient when they know that we have confidence in their capability to perform certain duties, and expect them to do so. It is the parents who need educating! The children rise nobly to almost every situation.

English and Arithmetic Tests at Seven Years

London, Eng.
Special Correspondence

A NUMBER of elementary schools in London have recently conducted a valuable piece of research into the attainments of children about seven years of age in the subjects of English and arithmetic.

The research was a purely voluntary one on the part of the teachers concerned, and was conducted in conjunction with the research committee of the London Teachers' Association. The tests were partly oral and partly written, the written ones being confined to children of 7 years of age.

The Oral Tests

In reading (oral) the marks were given according to the number of words per minute the children could read from a standardized reading test. The results show a distinct advance upon those obtained 10 years ago in a similar test. For boys of 6 years 6 months the average was 30.9 words per minute, as against 23 per minute 10 years ago. For girls of this age the average were 33.6 (as against 23.5). For boys 7 years 6 months the present average is 48.3 words (as against 43), and for girls of the same age 56.1 (against 48). What stands out here is the fact, gratifying to the advocates of modern methods, that oral reading is distinctly better than it was 10 years ago.

In oral arithmetic a slight advance on 10 years ago was discovered. Boys of 7 years to 7 years 11 months reached 13.2 in addition and 9.6 in subtraction (as against 12 and 9.2). The results for girls were very similar.

Reading for Comprehension

This test consisted of five printed sentences conveying instructions which children were to carry out in the space allowed on the paper. These sentences were:

(1) Put a big dot at the end of this line.

(2) Make three large crosses in this place.

(3) Draw two lines standing up and one lying down.

(4) Draw a square and write figure seven inside it.

(5) Print your name in the space underneath.

The average score out of 10 was for boys seven and girls 7.4. The answers proved to be of extraordinary interest, owing to the remarkable misinterpretations put upon the questions by some of the children. The first order—"Put a big dot at the end of this line"—though yielding the largest numbers of correct results, produced also a crop of drawings which in no way resembled a dot. These classified out as human beings (probably "doll") or animals, which, by the absence of tail and (in some cases) presence of a collar, were meant to be dogs. Another instruction, "Draw two lines standing up and one line lying down" came fourth out of the five in order of correct results, chiefly, in the faulty answers, exhibiting animals either rampant or recumbent—"lions" if the bushy hair was rightly understood!

The research committee found the errors most revealing as to the way in which a child's comprehension works. The greatest joke was in an exercise more or less preparatory to the test and before the lines on which it should be framed were even discussed. One boy, told to draw a square and put an oblong on top, drew the square and put what was clearly meant to be the figure of a man on the top. When questioned, it appeared that he had read "oblong" as "old bloke!" which some readers may not know is the English slang term for an old man.

Spelling

The following words were dictated: Seven, tell, track, nearly, many, move, once, wonder, time, spoke. The results out of a possible 10 were boys 4.3 and girls 4.7. Here again the results deserve more consideration than a mere study of marks. Special attention was drawn to the characteristic errors: "nearly" appeared as nely, nily, nelly, nele, nealy, nille; "move" came out as mooth, moof, mofe; "once" as ones, wunst, wonce; "seven" as sefen, nevn, sen, sevon, sevven.

Arithmetic Tests

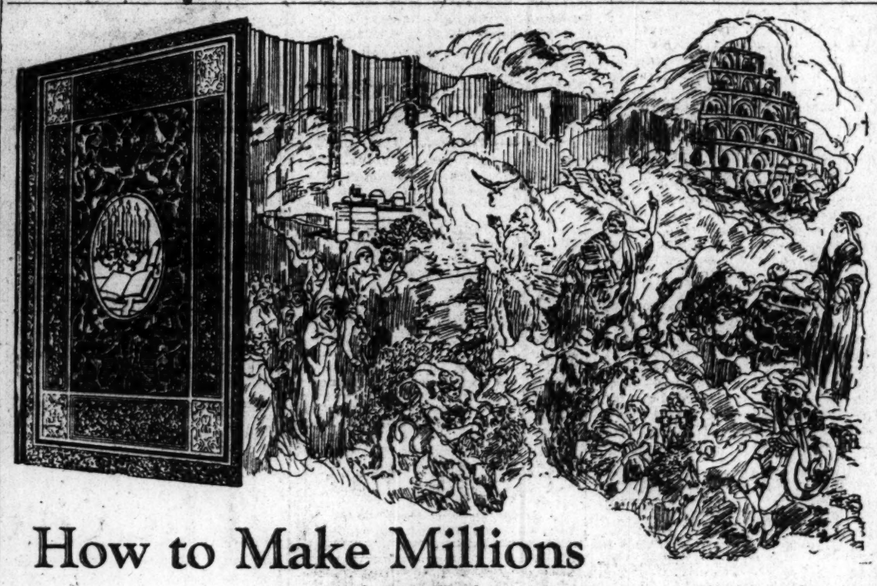
The arithmetic tests involved the working of a number of sums in each of the four simple rules ranging in difficulty from 5 plus 2 plus 1; up to 93.6. No time limit was imposed. The results were as follows: In addition, boys 8.1 out of a possible 10, girls 8.7; in subtraction, boys 6.4, girls 6.7; multiplication, boys 6.1, girls 6.4; division, boys 4 and girls 4.7.

Queries and Conclusions

The committee find that many questions are raised by the results. For example, is the "phonic" method of teaching reading justifiable with "ordinary" words? Further, is not mechanical reading pushed too far at an early age? The tests show that while children can often pronounce words correctly and read with correct intonation they fail to grasp the meaning. This raises the question as to whether more mechanical reading or more reading for comprehension should be given—or whether, indeed, children of this age do not have too much reading.

One important fact emerged from the spelling results, and that was that bad spelling is often caused by bad speaking. Individual methods, otherwise very helpful, are a disadvantage in this connection because they do not bring the children under the influence of the teacher's voice so frequently as the old class method of teaching.

The committee noted a curious thing in the written arithmetic. It was found that an example with more processes, in working which it was obvious that the child had been well drilled, was correct while the one process "sum" involving the actual operation only, was wrong. A noticeable number of children, e. g., wrote down the "tables" exercise in multiplication incorrectly and yet worked a "writing down" sum correctly. Some experience of those who have left school a couple of years or more makes for a certain amount of suspicion as to the permanent value of so much written arithmetic as is still the practice.



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OPENS JULY 6

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FALL SESSION OPENS SEPT. 8

ACTIVITY IN OILS, MOTORS AND RUBBERS

Some New High Records Are Made—Havana Electric Up

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—Stock prices resumed their upward movement at the opening of today's market under the leadership of the rubber, low-priced motor and oil shares.

New high records were established by a number of the favorite issues in these groups. Large buying orders were executed for the Standard Oils of New Jersey and California and the Pierce-Arrow Motor issues.

Renewed talk of further advances in oil prices due to the record-breaking consumption of gasoline stimulated steady accumulation of the petroleum stocks.

Bullish demonstrations also broke out in various public utility and merchandising issues, with business expanding as prices rose. Havana Electric jumped more than 9½ points to a record high level within the first half hour, and May Department Stores mounted 2¼ points.

At the same time gains of 1 to 3 points were recorded by Houston Oil, Pan American "B" Atlantic Refining, Coca-Colo, Norfolk Southern, Northern Pacific and Fisk Rubber first preferred.

Interest in the foreign exchanges centered in a 6 point rally in French francs to 4.81 cents. Sterling was unchanged at $4.85⅝ at the opening.

Selling Pressure

Professional selling was resumed later in the morning, following the marking up of the call money renewal rate to 4 per cent.

Finding that buying support was lacking for standard shares, speculators quickly threw overboard most of their pet specialties, causing a number of sharp recessions.

Weakness was most pronounced in the public utility group, despite the buoyancy of electric power issues. General Electric was hammered down 3½ points, and Western Union and International Telephone 2 points each before noon.

American Can, Gulf States Steel, International Paper, Radio, Cast Iron Pipe, and Maxwell B certificates lost 2 to 3 points.

Oil shares, however, continued to offer stiff resistance to selling pressure, with Pan-American, Marland, Phillips, and Houston joining the upward procession.

Prices began to swing upward after attention was directed to the steady absorption of particular shares which were being taken in anticipation of favorable developments. Havana Electric climbed further to 167 and Tidewater Oil moved up 4 points. Shares of local corporations like Brooklyn Manhattan Transit, R. H. Macy and Gimbel Brothers were also bought freely.

Government Bonds Up

Strength of U. S. Government obligations, four of which sold at the year's highest levels, marked today's early bond trading.

Buying of both Liberty and Treasury bonds was stimulated by the announcement that the June financing program called for the sale of only $125,000,000 3 per cent certificates, the smallest issue since the war, indicating the Government's strong financial position. The Treasury 4s and 4¼s and the first and fourth Liberty issues reached 1925 top prices.

Most of the railroad and industrial liens pursued an upward course in the initial dealings, although gains were moderate. Oil Company issues, benefited by a revival of buying interest in these shares, were especially strong.

BOSTON STOCKS

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last June 8	Last June 6
97	Am T&T	140¼	140	140	140¼
30	Am Woolen	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	..
5	Am Wool pf	79½	79½	79½	79½
101	Amoskeag	69½	69	69	69¼
68	Amoskg pf	74	74	74	..
35	Anaconda	36⅞	36⅞	36⅞	37¼
10	Bos El	81½	81½	81½	82
5	Bos El 1 pf	115	115	115	114½
7	Bos El 2 pf	97½	97½	97½	..
10	Bos & Alb	158	158	158	157¼
212	B&M	20⅜	19¾	19¾	20
11	B&M pf A	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼
20	B&M pf B	40	40	40	40
38	B&M pf C	35	35	35	34¾
11	Cal & Ariz	48	48	48	48¼
10	Cal & Hecla	12⅝	12⅝	12¾	..
1	City Serv	38½	38½	38½	..
55	Cop Range	20	19¾	19¾	19½
1	City S pf	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	..
66	East SS	52¼	51½	52¼	52½
50	East SS pf	38	38	38	38
15	E Butte	3½	3½	3½	..
109	Edison Elec	210⅝	210⅛	210⅛	210⅝
75	Gillette	68½	68	68	..
122	Hardy	20	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
5	Hood Rub	54	54	54	..
5	Int Cement	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜	..
25	Island C pf	96	96	96	..
25	Isle Royale	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛
11	Libby Mc	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
20	Loew's Thea	12	12	12	..
265	Mass Gas	74⅛	73½	74⅛	73¼
6	Mass Gas pf	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	65⅝
5	Mergenthal	175	175	175	..
50	Mev Inv pf	12¼	12	12¼	..
14	Miss Riv Pw	49½	49½	49½	49½
9	Mohawk	28	28	28	28
257	Nat Leather	4⅞	4¼	4⅜	4⅞
36	New C'nelia	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
325	NE Tel	111	110½	110⅞	110½
310	NY NH & H	33⅝	32½	33⅝	32⅞
50	No Butte	95	95	95	95
115	Olympia T	25	25	25	25⅛
5	Old Colony	105	105	105	106
75	Pac Mills	54½	54½	54½	54¼
95	Pocahontas	11¾	11¾	11¾	11⅝
15	Punta Sugar	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	..
60	Swift Inter	25½	25¼	25½	..
10	Swift & Co	112	112	112	111¼
80	US&ForScpp	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	..
258	Uni Shoe	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛
57	US Smelt pf	45½	45	45¼	45⅜
115	US Steel	114	113⅞	114	..
30	Un Pac RR	137	137	137	..
4277	Utah Apex	6⅜	5⅞	5	6¼
251	Ventura	23½	23½	23½	23⅛
1	Waltham	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	..
85	War Bros	45⅝	45½	45⅝	..
60	Westingh'se	72	71⅝	72	..
	BONDS				
5000	Atl Gulf 5s	69¼	69	69¼	69
1000	Mass G 4½s	96½	96¼	96	..
5000	Miss Riv 5s	99⅜	99⅜	99¼	..
2000	Swift 5s	100	100	100	..

BOSTON CURB

(Quotations to 1:40 p. m.)

	High	Low	Last
Alamos	.74	.70	.72
Bagdad Silver	.32	.30	.30
Con Pete Cla A	15	15	15
Calumet & Jerome	.17	.17	.17
Crystal Cop	.53	.52	.53
Eureka	.12	.12	.12
Erupcion	3 1/16	3 1/16	3 1/16
First National Cop	.20	.20	.20
Gadsden Copper	.37	.36	.37
Jerome Verde Dev	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
Paymaster	.30	.34	.34
Shea	.07	.06	.07
Submarine Signal	10	10	10
United Verde Ext	25	25	25

BOSTON IMPORT DUTIES UP

Duties collected on imported merchandise via the port of Boston in May were $3,153,599, a gain of $282,992 over May of last year. Valuation of goods was slightly larger than a year ago, according to figures made public by Collector W. W. Lufkin, being $19,946,814, compared with $19,688,359 in May, 1924. The proportion of dutiable goods was relatively higher than in May last year.

CUBAN SUGAR CROP ESTIMATED

NEW YORK, June 8—National City Bank estimates Cuban sugar production on May 31 at 4,902,016 long tons, with 144 mills stopped grinding, compared with 3,982,096 long tons and 161 mills on May 31, 1924.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

Sales		High	Low	Last June 8	Last June 6
300	Abitibi	72	71¾	71½	72
100	Ahumada	11½	11½	11½	11⅝
1400	Air Reduc	103	103	103	..
3400	Ajax Rub	13⅞	13¾	13¾	13¾
100	Alaska Jun	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1400	Allied Ch	91½	90½	90⅞	90½
200	Am Ag Ch	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19½
100	Am Beet S	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅞
300	Am Bosch	32⅝	32¼	32⅝	32½
100	Am Brake	103½	103½	103½	..
8700	Am Can	186⅝	184¾	186⅝	187
200	Am Car	103⅛	103	103	103⅝
200	Am Chicle	54½	53¾	54½	53⅝
100	Am Chicl rts	½	½	½	..
400	Am & F Pwr	33⅝	32¾	33⅝	34
100	Am&FP pf	90⅝	90½	90½	90⅝
100	A&FP 25 pd	123	123	123	123¼
400	Am Hide pf	71⅝	71½	71⅝	72⅝
400	Am Ice	112	112	112	113¼
500	Am La Fr	12⅝	12½	12⅝	13
200	Am Linseed	26½	26½	26½	..
100	Am Lins pf	69¼	69¼	69¼	..
2300	Am Loco	122	120½	122	122
100	Am Metals	47	47	47	46¼
400	Am Radiat	95	94	94	..
500	Am S Razor	50	49½	49¼	49½
700	Am Ship	8½	8½	8½	8½
4900	Am Smelt	103⅝	101⅝	102¼	102⅞
100	Am Smelt pf	110	110	110	..
100	Am Steel	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜
600	Am Sugar	63⅞	62⅝	62⅝	63⅝
800	Am T&T	140⅝	140	140⅝	140¼
2000	Am WWrks	65½	64½	64⅝	65⅝
300	Am Wool	37	37	37	36⅞
100	Am Wool pf	79¾	79¾	79¾	78⅝
300	Am Writ pf	3½	3½	3½	3½
1100	Anaconda	37	36⅞	37	37½
1900	Armour pf	95¼	94½	95¼	..
1500	Asso DG	54½	53½	54	..
2200	Asso Oil	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅛
1000	Atchison	119	118⅛	118⅛	118½
900	Atl Birm&A	4⅝	4½	4½	..
300	Atl Coast L	163	162½	163	163
1800	Atl G&WI	48⅝	46¾	46¾	47½
500	Atl G&WI pf	46⅜	46¾	46¾	46¾
1500	Atl Refin	114½	113	113½	113
300	Atl Refin pf	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
600	Austin N	34½	23½	23½	..
4600	Baldwin	112¼	110⅝	111¾	112
1300	Balt & Ohio	78¼	77½	77½	78⅝
1800	Barnsdall A	23⅝	23⅝	23¼	24⅝
300	Beechnut	68¾	68⅜	68⅜	68⅝
2700	Beth Steel	37⅞	37⅛	37⅞	37⅛
100	Beth Stl 8%	110	110	110	110
100	Br Edison	133¾	133¾	133¾	133¾
3000	Briggs Mfg	42½	41⅞	42¼	41½
4800	Br Man Tr	49⅛	48⅝	48⅝	48½
100	Br Man pf	80¼	80¼	80¼	81
500	Br Un Gas	89½	89¼	89¼	89¼
100	Brown Shoe	48⅜	48⅜	48⅜	96⅞
400	Bruns Blk	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
100	Brown Sh pf	105	105	105	..
1300	Burns Br B	30	29½	29½	30
200	Bush T	15¼	15½	15½	..
500	Butte Cop	5½	5½	5½	5½
100	Butte & Sup	10	10	10	..
100	Butterick	18¼	18¼	18¼	..
100	Burroughs	79	79	79	..
600	Caddo Oil	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1¼
200	Cal Pack	112½	112½	112½	113½
6500	Cal Pet	28⅞	28⅝	28½	28⅞
300	Cal Pet pf	121¼	121¼	121¼	121¼
100	Callahan	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
900	Can Pac	141	141	141	140¼
15600	Cal Pet rts	⅝	⅜	⅝	½
300	Bosh D	85¼	85	85¼	84½
200	Cen Lea pf	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	..
700	Cerro de P	50	49½	50	..
1800	Cer-Teed	49⅛	49¼	48¼	48⅞
7000	Chandler M	39	37⅞	38⅛	38⅞
500	Ches & Ohio	95¼	95	95¼	96
100	Chi&Alton	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
500	Chi Gt West	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	12⅛
900	Chi Gt W pf	24⅝	24¼	24¼	24½
3500	Childs Rest	58⅞	57⅝	58	58⅜
7100	ChiM&SP	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	9
10600	ChiM&SP pf	16⅛	15¼	15¼	16¼
2400	Chi&NW	55½	54⅞	55⅛	..
1700	Chi RI	44⅛	43⅞	43⅞	44⅛
200	Chi RI 6%	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝	85⅛
200	Chi RI 7%	95⅛	95	95	..
300	Chile Cop	33⅛	33	33	33¼
1700	Coco Cola	122	120¾	121	120⅜
100	Cluett Pbdy	60	60	60	..
1900	Colo F&I	38¼	37⅞	37⅞	38
300	Colo So 1pf	63	63	63	..
100	Col Carbon	49¼	49¼	49¼	50
3800	Col Gas	64⅜	64	64⅜	65
100	Col Gas pf	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜	..
2700	Congoleum	2¼	26⅜	26⅜	26⅞
400	Con T7in sta	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
2400	Con Gas	87½	86⅝	87	87¼
400	Con Textile	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
900	Cont Can	65⅜	65	65	65⅜
4700	Cont Motors	10⅝	10½	10¼	10½
400	Corn Prd	34	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
2400	Crucible	66⅜	65⅝	66⅝	..
200	Cuba Cane	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
1200	Cuba C pf	51½	51	51¼	51¼
400	Cub Am S	29⅛	29	29	29⅛
1500	Cub Dom	4	4	4	..
100	Cub Dom pf	32	32	32	..
100	Cushman	87	87	87	..
200	Cuyamel F	53⅝	52½	52½	52½
200	Cudahy	96	96	96	96
200	Dan Booone	2½	2½	2½	..
200	Davison	36½	36	36	36
1300	Del Lac&W	147¾	144	145	147⅝
200	Del & Hud	148⅞	148	148	..
500	Det Edison	123	123	123	..
500	Dupont	169¼	168⅝	169¼	170
100	Dupont deb	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	..
4000	Dodge Br A	23⅜	22⅞	22⅞	23¼
400	East Kodak	108½	108⅛	108½	108¼
11000	Dodge Br pf	80⅜	79½	80	80
1700	End John	67	67	67	67⅝
19500	ElPr&Lt cts	32⅞	31⅜	32⅞	32⅜
600	Erie	29⅜	29	29	29½
1100	Erie 1pf	38	37⅜	37⅜	38
700	El Pr&Lt pf	91¾	91	91⅝	90⅝
600	El Pr H&FP	107	106⅝	107	..
300	Fairbanks M	37⅞	37½	37⅞	..
5300	Fam Play	104⅝	103⅛	104⅝	104⅝
400	Fed M&S pf	55	55	55	55
100	Fifth Ave B	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝
300	Fisher Bdy	72½	72	72	..
38800	Fisk Rubber	19½	18⅞	19	19
200	Fisk Rub pf	99	99	99	98
400	Fleischm'nn	84¼	83½	83½	84
900	Foundation	116⅜	113½	113¾	116½
13400	Freeport Tx	16⅞	15½	16¼	15¼
800	Fed Light	30⅞	30⅜	30⅜	..
1500	Gardner M	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞	10½
500	Gen Asphalt	55⅞	54⅝	54⅝	..
2100	Gen Elec	288	285½	285½	289
300	Gen Elec Sp	11⅝	11¼	11¼	11¼
5500	Gen Motors	77	76⅝	76⅝	77⅞
500	Gen Mot 7%	109	108⅝	108⅝	109
9400	Gen Pet	54⅝	53⅝	54	53⅞
4800	Gimbel Br	57⅛	55⅞	57⅛	..
1200	Glidden	20⅞	20¼	20¼	20⅜
100	Ginter Co	36	36	36	36
2600	Goodrich	53	51½	52	52¼
400	Goodyr pf	100⅜	97½	100	..
800	Grt Nor pf	67⅞	67½	67⅞	67⅞
1200	Grt Nor Ore	28	28	28	..
3000	Grt W Sug	106½	105⅝	105⅝	105¼
100	Greene-Can	12½	12½	12½	..
100	Gulf Mobile	29¼	29¼	29¼	29⅝
100	Gulf Mo pf	96¼	96¼	96¼	96½
1400	Gulf Stel	82½	81½	81¾	38⅞
9600	Hav Lt&Pr	166¾	155	166¾	153½
400	Hartman	28½	28⅜	28⅜	..
400	Hayes Wh	36	36	36	36
2900	Houston Oil	71¾	70	70½	69
5700	Hudson Mot	63	62⅛	62¾	62¾
1000	Hupp Mot	18	17⅞	18	17⅞
400	Hudman Ry	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	..
700	Ill Central	113¼	113	113	..
500	Indian Refin	8	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
16700	Ind Oil & G	32¼	31⅞	32¼	31⅞
1400	IndOil&G pts	½	½	½	¼
400	Inspiration	25⅞	25⅜	25⅜	..
100	Interboro R	23½	23½	23½	23
100	Inter Agri	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
100	Int Bus pts	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Int Cement	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝	67
4500	Int Comb	42⅝	41½	42½	42¾
400	Int Harv	107	107	107	107½
100	Int M Mar	8½	8½	8½	..
500	Int MMar pf	35	34⅜	35	..
1700	Int Nickel	28	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
5900	Int Paper	68¼	66⅝	67½	69
200	Int Rys	23½	23⅛	23⅛	..
4500	Int Tel & T	113	109⅞	112¾	111¾
700	Jordan Mot	43	42¼	42⅞	43½
200	Kan & Gulf	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
2000	Kayser	28¼	27⅞	28½	28
1200	Kelly Spring	18⅝	18¼	18¼	18¼
200	Kelly Spg pf	60	60	60	..
100	Kelly Sp 8%	58	58	58	59½
1400	Kennecott	49	48⅝	48¾	48⅝
1200	Keystone	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Kinney	97	97	97	..
	Kresge	39¼	39¼	39¼	..
100	Ksge DS pf	93	93	93	..
300	Laclede Gas	160	160	160	166
1800	Lehigh Val	83¼	81¼	81¼	83
3800	Lou Oil Ref	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
200	Lim Loco	62	61⅜	62	62
1000	Loews Inc	30¼	38⅞	30	30
100	Loft Inc	7½	7½	7½	7½
200	Louis & N	111	110⅞	111	111
800	Ludlum Stl	34¼	33½	33½	34⅝
9000	Mack Tr	177½	175⅝	177⅝	176½
100	Mackay	121	121	121	121¼
1800	Macy	89⅝	87	89⅝	..
700	Magma Cop	40½	40	40	40
500	Mallinson	26⅝	26¼	26¼	26¼
100	Man Shirt	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	..
1700	Maracaibo	28	27⅝	27⅝	27¼
100	MktStR ppf	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
20000	Marland Oil	44½	43⅞	44	43⅝
600	Mart-Parry	29	28	28¼	..
100	Math Alkali	78	79	79	79¼
3100	Maxwell Bct	113¾	111½	113¾	114⅝
2500	May Dpt St	123⅝	121	121	121
1100	Mex Seabd	16⅞	16⅛	16⅞	16⅝
900	Miami Cop	9½	9½	9½	9⅝
17400	Mid Cnt Pet	36¼	35⅛	35⅝	35⅝
100	Midland pf	114½	114½	114½	115
16400	Mid States	3¼	2⅞	3	2⅞
1800	Mo K&T	33⅛	32⅝	32⅝	33⅛
800	Mo KT pf	83	81¾	81⅜	..
1200	Motor Wheel	25	24⅞	24⅞	25
800	Mo Pac	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	33⅝
3000	Mo Pac pf	78⅛	77⅞	77⅞	78⅛
5200	Mont Pow	79⅞	77⅞	79⅞	79⅝
2200	Mont Ward	52⅝	52¼	52⅝	52⅝
11200	Moon Mot	33⅜	32⅛	32⅛	33
1000	Mother Lode	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
100	Mullins Bdy	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	..
200	Nat Bisc	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	66¼
500	Nat Dairy	57	56½	56½	..
100	Nat Dpt Sto	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43½
200	Nat Lead	149⅝	149⅝	149⅝	..
100	Newport N	60	60	60	..
100	NY Air Br A	53	53	53	..
500	NY Canners	43⅛	43⅛	42⅞	43¼
1800	NY Central	116⅛	115½	116	116
100	NY C&SL pf	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91
3200	NYNH&H	33⅝	32⅝	33⅛	33⅛
400	NY Ont&W	24	24	24	23½
100	NY State Ry	36	36	36	..
3000	Norf South	37½	35½	36¼	34⅜
400	Norf & W	128⅝	128	128⅝	128¼
100	Norf&W pf	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
1000	North Am	47⅞	47½	47½	47⅝
300	North A pf	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝	50
1500	North Pac	64¼	64⅛	64¼	65⅜
100	Nunnally	10	10	10	..
300	Otis Elev	112	112⅝	112⅝	..
100	Otis Elev pf	107	107	107	..
1100	Otis Steel	13⅝	13	13⅛	13¼
3200	Owens Bot	50⅝	49	50⅝	49⅞
100	Pac Gas	116	116	116	117
5500	Pac Oil	59⅛	58⅞	59⅛	59¼
8200	Packard M	29⅝	28⅝	29	28⅝
100	Packard pf	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	..
6000	Pan-Am Pet	80⅞	79⅝	79⅝	79⅞
44500	Pan-Am B	82	80⅛	81	80⅞
100	Panhandle	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Park & Tilf	29¼	29	29¼	..
2300	Paige Ford	22¼	21¾	21½	22¼
1100	Penn RR	44	43⅞	44	44
3000	Penn Seabd	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
600	Peoples Gas	118	117	117	..
300	Phil Co	56¼	56¼	56¼	..
700	Phila Read	39⅛	39	39	39⅛
28800	Phillips Pet	45⅞	45	45⅞	45
7900	Pierce-Ar	23⅞	22⅝	23¼	23¼
2000	Pierce-A pf	77¼	74½	76	76¼
1500	Pierce Oil	2¼	2⅛	2¼	2¼
100	Pierce O pf	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	..
1100	Pierce Pet	7½	7⅜	7⅜	7½
200	Pitts-Util pf	14½	14½	14½	..
200	Pitts WV	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	..
100	Postum C	112¼	112¼	112¼	112½
200	Pub S EGpf	94½	94½	94½	95
100	Prod & Ref	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
400	Pub Serv	69⅝	69	69⅛	..
200	Press Steel	51	50⅞	50⅞	..
3700	Pub Ser rts	⅞	¾	⅞	..
100	PubS EP pf	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
300	Pullman	138	137⅞	137⅞	137⅞
200	Punta Sug	40¼	40¼	40¼	..
10300	Pure Oil	30	29⅞	30	29⅞
12200	Radio	53¼	51⅝	52	53½
100	Radio pf	50	50	50	..
600	Ray Copper	12	12	12	12¼
4700	Reading	87¼	85	85⅞	87
100	Reading rts	18	18	18	..
400	Readg 2 pf	41½	41½	41½	..
1500	Rem Type	72⅞	70⅞	71⅞	72
500	Replogle Stl	14⅝	13⅞	13⅞	14
900	Repub Stl	44	43⅛	43½	..
200	Reynolds S	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12¼
2000	Robert Reis	21	20⅞	21	19¾
200	Rossia Ins	89½	88½	89½	..
2400	Royal Dutch	52½	52	52¼	51⅞
200	Rossia rts	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
900	St Joseph	49¼	49¼	49¼	49
700	StL&SF	82½	82	82⅛	82
100	StL SW	45	45	45	..
200	Savage A	62⅛	62	62	62⅛
1800	Seabd AL	32⅛	32	32	32⅜
100	Seabd AL pf	42¼	42¼	42¼	42½
1400	Sears Roe	167½	166½	167½	167½
100	Shell Trans	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	..
3500	*Shell Union	25⅛	24⅞	24⅞	25
1100	Simmons	40⅝	40⅝	40½	40⅞
3400	Simms Pet	24⅞	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
17800	Sinclair	22¼	21⅝	22	22
100	Sinclair pf	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
3200	Skelly Oil	28⅛	27⅞	28	28⅛
300	Sloss Shef	84	84	84	..
200	So PR Sug	70	70	70	..
5200	So Pacific	99¼	98⅜	99	99¼
900	So Railway	95¼	94⅞	94⅞	95⅜
100	So Ry pf	88	88	88	89
100	Spicer Co	21	21	21	21⅜
3000	Sta Gas	51¼	50¼	50⅝	51
7000	Sta Oil Cal	60⅜	59½	59⅝	59⅛
13900	Sta Oil NJ	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛
600	Sta Pl Glass	10⅝	10¼	10½	10½
1100	St-Warner	67¼	66⅛	66⅞	66⅜
500	Symington	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	15¼
7500	Studebaker	46¼	45¾	46	46⅜
300	Sub Boat	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
1200	Super Oil	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2100	Tenn Cop	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	10⅜
17700	Tex Co	49½	49⅛	49⅜	49⅛
800	Tex Gulf S	107¼	107	107	107¼
2200	Tex & Pac	49¼	48¼	49	49¼
3400	Tex P Coal	16½	15⅞	16	16
2100	Tidewater	145	144	144⅝	144
200	Timken	41	40⅝	40⅝	41
4600	Trans Oil	5⅛	5	5	5
400	Under Type	43⅞	43½	43½	44
900	Un Bag & P	49	48	48	51
1100	Un Oil	¾	¾	¾	..
1100	Un Pacific	137	136¼	136¼	137½
1900	Un Oil Cal	38⅝	38	38⅛	38
200	Uni Alloy St	26	26	26	26
300	Uni Paberbd	20½	20	20½	..
1200	US CIPipe	164	160	160½	165
400	Us Dist	35	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
200	US Hoffman	34⅞	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
2100	US Ind Alco	87	86⅛	87	87½
500	US Realty	131	130	130	130
9200	US Rubber	48¼	47½	47⅝	47⅜
300	US Rub pf	102⅜	102	102	102
600	US Smelt	35	35	35	..
12800	US Steel	114¼	113¾	114¼	114
100	US Steel pf	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝	123⅝
1000	Univ Pipe	36	35	35	36½
10	Va-C Ch pf	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅛
500	Va Ry&Pw	119½	119	119½	119
100	Wark Bk A	151	151	151	151
1100	Ward Bk B	51¼	51	51	51
100	Vanadium	27½	27½	27½	..
2100	Wabash	28⅜	27⅞	28	28⅜
3200	Wab pf A	66⅜	65½	65⅞	66⅜
400	Waldorf	16½	16½	16½	16¼
200	W Md	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
100	W Md 2 pf	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	..
1300	W Pac	43⅜	41⅞	43	..
600	W Pac pf	92	91⅝	91⅝	91½
100	W Penn pf	98	98	98	98
700	West Union	131¼	130¼	130¼	..
900	Westg Elec	72¼	71⅝	71⅝	71⅞
100	Weston E I	10½	10½	10½	..
100	Wheeling	15	15	15	..
600	White Eagle	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	28
900	White Mot	69½	69	69⅝	70
100	Weston EIA	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	23
100	Wic Spen ct	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
5900	Willys-Over	19¼	19	19⅝	19½
1300	Willys-O pf	103	102½	102⅞	101⅝
100	Wilson	5¼	5½	5½	..
1300	Woolworth	137½	136⅞	137⅛	138
500	Wor Pump	40	39¼	39¾	40½
500	Wright Aer	24½	24	24⅝	24½
200	Wrigley	52	52	52	52

NEW YORK CURB

Sales	INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	Last
300	Adiron P&Lt pf	87	86	87
600	Am Gas & El new	80⅝	79⅝	..
1125	Am Lt & Trac	161	159	..
2000	Am Pow & Lt new	61¼	60⅜	..
32	Am Pow & Lt pf	89½	89¼	89¼
200	Am Rayon Prod	32	31⅝	31⅝
500	Am Superpower B	36½	36⅝	36⅝
100	Am Superp par pf	25½	25⅛	25⅛
100	Am Thread pf	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
200	Assoc &El new	32⅝	32½	32½
2100	Borden Co rts	2⅜	2½	2⅜
200	Botany Cons Mills	23⅜	23	23¼
100	Botany Cons M A	45½	45⅛	45⅛
3100	Bklyn City R R	8⅝	8¼	8⅛
300	Buffalo Gen Elec	68	67½	68
470	Can Dry Ging A	125	122	125
100	Car Light	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
200	Chapin Sacks Inc	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛
700	Chatterton & Sons	27⅛	27	27⅛
600	Chrysler Corp	113⅞	113	113
400	Cleveland Auto	24⅝	24½	24⅝
250	Cmwlth Pow Crp	153	149	150
75	Cmwlth Pow pf	83⅜	83¼	86⅜
25	mwlth Pow war	68	68	68
300	Cons G&E Blt nw	42	41⅝	42
600	Contl Bak A	127	126½	127
9500	Cont Bak B	29¼	29	29
500	Cont Bak pf	102¼	101⅝	102¼
100	Coty Incorporated	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛
300	CurtissAeropctfs pf	74	73	73
500	DeForestRadio ctfs	23	22½	22½
400	Dubilier C&R new	15	14⅝	15
200	Du Pont Motor	50	50	50
200	Durant Motors	14	14	14
325	East Penn Electric	73	72	72
2300	ElecBnd&Sh new	72⅝	71	71
130	do pf	105	105	105
3500	Electric Investors	61	59	59
200	Franklinn Mfg Co	24½	24½	24½
100	Gabriel Snubber	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
100	Garod Corp	3½	3½	3½
110	Gen Gas&Elec	137	125	137
200	GenOutdoorAdv"A"	45	44⅝	44⅝
100	do ctfs	21	21	21
300	Gillette S Raz n	68⅝	68	68⅝
200	Glen Alden Coal	133	132	133
2000	Goodyear Tire	31⅝	31½	31⅝
1100	Grimes R&Cameo	22⅝	22	22
300	Hap Candy St "A"	7	7	7
700	Intercon Rubber	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛
100	Int Utilities "A"	36	36	36
100	Inter Utilities "B"	8½	8½	8½
300	Kelvinator Corp	30⅜	30	30⅜
150	Kraft Cheese	76½	75½	75½
1100	Lehigh Power Sec	144¼	141	141
100	Lehigh V Coal Co	37½	37½	37½
100	Leh V Coal Sales	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜
400	Lib McNeil new	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Lib Rad Ch Stores	8½	8½	8½
100	Marc Wire Can n	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	Mid West Util	94⅞	93½	93½
2500	Mid West Util rts	2⅛	2	2⅛
100	Midvale Steel Del	24	24	24
25	Mississippi Power	49¼	49½	49½
100	Music Master Cor	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
700	Nat Pow&Light	332	321	321
40	New Jersey Zinc	184⅝	184⅝	184⅝
25	N Y Tel pfd	111½	111½	111½
100	N Y Trans	50	50	50
100	Nickel Plate wi	86½	86½	86½
400	Nor Ohio Power	10¼	10⅛	10¼
40	North States Pow	120	120	120
130	N States Pow pfd	99	99	99
200	N States Pow war	24½	24½	24½
200	Omnibus Corp ctf	14⅜	14½	14½
100	Oppenheim Collins	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
2200	Pathe Exchange A	73⅝	70	70
2300	Power Corp N Y	54½	53⅛	53⅛
100	Pratt&Lambert	43	43	43
100	Purity Bak A	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛
1500	Purity Bak B	47	46½	46⅝
100	Purity Bak pfd	97¼	97¼	97¼
200	Remington N Type	44	44	44
400	Reo Motor Car	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
300	Rova Radio	4¼	4	4⅛
300	St Regis Paper	56	55½	56
200	SilicaGelPrdctfs	18½	18½	18½
20	Singer Mfg	250	250	250
150	So Cal Edison	114	114	114
1200	Stutz Motor	9	8¼	8½
20	*Swift & Co	111	111	111
500	Swift Inter	25½	25¼	25½
100	Tel El Pow	64¼	64¼	64¼
50	Tenn El Pw 2d p	82	81	81
500	Thompson Rd ctfs	8	8	8
200	Union Carbide	66⅜	66⅜	66⅜
800	Un G&El new	46	45¼	45¼
2100	Un Lt&Pw "A"	85	82½	82½
700	Util P & L A	25⅜	25	25⅜
100	Vic Talk Mach	71	70	71
100	Ware Radio	11	11	11
200	War Bros Pic A	16¼	16¼	16¼
1900	Western Power	54	51½	52
400	White Rock	38	37⅞	37⅞
700	White Rock ctfs	38¼	37¼	37¼
700	Wilson & Co new	13½	13⅛	13⅛
100	Wilson & Co pfnw	68⅜	68⅜	68⅜
	STANDARD OILS			
700	Anglo Amer Oil	23¾	23⅝	23¾
200	Atlantic Lobos	3½	3½	3½
10	Borne Scrymser	210½	210½	210½
50	Buckeye Pipe Line	61½	61	61½
9800	Continental Oil	27¼	26½	26⅝
50	Galena Sign Oil, n	54½	54½	54½
20	*Galena Sin O pf n	101	101	101
5300	Humble Oil	65⅞	64½	65¼
90	Illinois Pipe Line	139	139	139
2600	Imp Oil Can new	34¼	33⅝	33⅞
10	Indiana Pipe Line	72½	72½	72½
5100	Intern'l Pet	27¼	26⅞	26⅞
80	Magnolia Pet	149	148	148
50	N York Transit	60	60	60
10	Northern P L	79¼	79¼	79¼
1200	Ohio Oil	68	66⅞	67
500	Penn Mex Fuel	29	29	29
3600	Prairie Oil new	62⅝	60½	60¼
240	Prairie Pipe Line	126	122	124⅝
130	South Penn Oil	172	171	172
15100	Stand O of Ind	68½	67⅛	67⅝
1000	Stand Oil of Kans	37	36⅝	36⅞
1300	Stand Oil of Ken	123	122	123
30	Stand Oil of Neb	255	254	255
3800	Stand Oil of NY	45	44⅝	44⅝
800	Vacuum Oil	91	89⅞	89⅞
	INDEPENDENT OILS			
2100	Am Maracaibo	8⅝	8½	8½
200	Arkansas Nat Gas	7	7	7
300	Carib Syndicate	4¼	4⅛	4¼
700	Cities Service new	38⅝	38½	38⅝
100	do B ctfs	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
700	do pf	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛
4200	Columbian Synd	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
700	Creole Syndicate	12	11⅞	12

BUSINESS OUTLOOK FOR SECOND HALF OF YEAR FAVORABLE

Harvard Economic Service in its letter dated June 6, says in part:

No pronounced change in the money situation seems to be immediately in prospect.

The fore-runner of a major decline in the stock market—a business boom leading to unsound conditions and money stringency—has been avoided since the depression of 1920-21; and while credit and banking conditions remain strong and business men maintain their present conservative attitude there is little likelihood that boom conditions and their inevitable results will develop.

A further considerable decline of interest rates and advance of bond prices do not seem likely. The prospect is for a period of narrow fluctuations in bonds at something like their present levels.

Clearly business has not yet entered a period of considerable expansion which would result in a withdrawal of funds from the market and so cause a sustained downward movement of bond prices.

The outlook for the second half of 1925 is for a large volume of business and stable or possibly rising commodity prices. Ease in the money market, a large volume of current distribution and hand-to-mouth buying continue to characterize the business situation. The commodity markets have recently shown some improvement, and there is increasing evidence that the price recession has about run its course.

PROFESSOR FISHER'S INDEX OF PRICES

Prof. Irving Fisher's wholesale price index of 200 representative commodities and the relative purchasing power of money for the past several weeks, compared with monthly average since January, 1924, the low of January, 1922, the peak prices in May, 1920, follow (1913 being taken as 100):

	Index No.	Purch. Pow.
1920—May (peak of prices)	247	40.5
1922—January (low)	138	72.5
1923—Yearly average	157.7	63.4
1924—Yearly average	149.3	66.0
December average	155.0	64.1
January average	161.9	61.8
February average	162.6	61.5
March average	161.3	62.0
April average	156.4	63.9
May average	156.9	63.8
May, wk ended May 15	158.0	63.3
May, wk ended May 22	158.3	63.2
May, wk ended May 29	158.0	63.3
June, wk ended June 5	157.2	63.6

MISSOURI-KANSAS-TEXAS

HOUSTON, June 8—Missouri-Kansas-Texas will spend about $400,000 in rebuilding between 800 and 900 box cars at Galveston.

COTTON STOCKS

Quoted by G. M. Haffards & Co., Fall River, Mass.

	Bid	Asked
American Linen Co.		40
Arkwright Mills		15
Barnard Mfg. Co.		60
Border City Mfg. Co.		85
Bourne Mills	100	
Chace Mills		50
Charlton Mills		130
Cornell Mills		115
Davis Mills	80	
Davol Mills	40	50
Flint Mills		95
Granite Mills		70
King Philip Mills	138	
Laurel Lake Mills, com	5	15
Lincoln Mfg. Co.	70	
Mechanics Mills		60
Merchants Mfg. Co.	80	
Narragansett Mills		90
Osborne Mills		80
Parker Mills, com		15
Parker Mills, pf		50
Pilgrim Mills	150	
Pocasset Mfg. Co.		40
Richard Borden Mfg. Co.		99
Sagamore Mfg. Co.	190	
Shove Mills		50
Stafford Mills		50
Stevens Mfg. Co.		128½
Union Cotton Mfg. Co.		108
Wampanoag Mills		60
Weetamoe Mills		40

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by H. Hentz & Co., New York and Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
July	23.60	23.60	23.33	23.35	23.72
Oct.	22.90	22.98	22.68	22.74	23.09
Dec.	23.08	23.15	22.82	22.85	23.24
Jan.	22.86	22.97	22.75	22.75	23.09
May	23.10	23.10	22.95	22.95	23.40

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale	Prev. Close
July	12.79	12.85	12.68	12.72	12.67
Oct.	12.28	12.32	12.14	12.18	12.12
Dec.	12.15	12.15	12.07	12.07	12.01
Jan.	12.14	12.18	12.01	12.04	11.99
March	12.15	12.18	12.05	12.05	12.00
May	12.12	12.17	12.03	12.03	11.98

Spots 13.57, up 9. Tone at close quiet. Sales (British), 4000; (American) 3800 bales.

DOUBLE FORD SERVICE STATIONS

DETROIT, June 8—Ford Motor Company in the past two years has increased the number of Ford service stations more than 100 per cent to approximately 32,000, while 800 new dealers have been added, making a total of 9800. Estimated 9,000,000 Ford cars and trucks now in use have therefore available 42,000 places where necessary adjustments and service parts may be obtained.

NATIONAL CASH REGISTER CO.

DAYTON, O., June 8—The National Cash Register Company sales for May totaled $4,061,575, third largest month in the history of the company. These figures do not include the foreign business of the company, which is expanding rapidly.

BABCOCK & WILCOX CO.

Babcock & Wilcox Co. received an order for 12 boilers, with oil-burning equipment, for the steamship Malolo.

NEW YORK BOND MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

	High	Low
Albany & Susq 3½s '46	103	103
Am Ag Chem 1st cv 5s '28	102⅛	102⅛
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	103	103
Am Beet Sugar 6s	100⅝	100⅜
Am Smelting 5s '47	98⅝	98⅝
Am T&T sf 5s '60	98	97⅞
Am T & T col 4s '29	97⅝	97⅝
Am T & T col 5s '46	102	101⅞
Am T & T deb 5½s '43	104	104
Am T & T cv 6s '25	131¾	131¾
Am W W & Elec 5s '34	96⅝	96⅝
Am W Paper 6s ct dp '39	59½	59½
Anaconda Cop 6s '53	100⅞	100⅝
Anaconda Cop 7s '38	102	101⅞
Ann Arbor 4s '95	72½	72¼
Andes Cop 7s '43	97½	97⅛
Armour & Co 4½s '39	89½	89⅝
Armour & Co 5½s '43	94	94
Associated Oil 6s '35	102½	102½
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95	84¼	84¼
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93¼	93¼
Atl Coast Line 7s '30	107⅛	107⅛
Atl & Danv 2d 4s '48	69	69
B&O 1st 5s ct '48	103⅝	103¼
B&O cv 4½s '33	94¼	94¼
B&O rfg 5s '95	91	90
B&O rfg 6s '95	104	103¾
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	88⅛	88⅛
B&O 4s Tol & C div '59	77⅞	77
B&O Swn div ct 5s	98½	98⅜
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48	102½	102⅝
Beth Steel p m 5s '36	93	92⅞
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	94	94
Beth Steel con 5½s '53	87¼	87
Beth Steel con 6s A '48	95	94½
Broadway & 7 Av 5s ct dp	74	74
Broadway & 7 Av con 5s '43	76	75⅛
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	102¼	102
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	89⅝	89⅛
Bklyn R Tr ctf 7s '21 sta	102⅝	102⅝
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	88½	88½
Buff R&P 4½s '57	87	87
Bush Term con 5s '55	90½	90½
Can North sf 7s '40	116⅞	116⅞
Can Pacific deb 4s	80	80⅝
Central Leather 6s '45	100¾	100⅝
Cen RR&B Co Ga 5s '37	97	97
Ches & O cv 4½s '30	98	98
Chi B & Q gen 4s '58	57⅞	57⅞
Chi Gt West 4s '59	66	65⅝
Chi M & St P gen 4s '89	79½	79½
Chi M & St P gold 4s '25	51	50
Chi M & St P cv 4½s '32	51	51
Chi M & St P gen 4½s '89	89	89
Chi M & St P rfg 4½s 2014	51½	50½
Chi M & St P cv 5s 2014	51	51
Chi M & St P 6s '34	103½	103½
Chi RI&P gen 4s '88	91½	91½
Chi RI&P rfg 4s '34	88½	88¼
Chi Ter Hau & SE 5s '60	86½	86½
Chi Ter Hau & SE in 5s '60	79⅝	79⅝
Chi Un Sta ct 5s B '63	99½	99½
Chi & Nw gen 5s '87	84½	84½
Chi & Nw rfg 5s 2037	95⅝	95⅝
Chile Copper col 6s '32	106⅝	106⅝
Cin Gas & Elec 5s '56	102	102
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	106½	106½
Colo Industrial 5s '34	82	82
Colo Fuel & Iron 5s	91	91
Colum & Ninth Ave 6s	108½	108½
Commonwealth Pow 6s '47	103½	103
Consum Pow unl 5s '52	100	99⅝
Con Gas 5½s '45	104½	104⅝
Cuba Cane Sug deb 7s '30	95⅝	95⅝
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	102⅝	102⅝
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	95¼	95¼
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	84⅝	84⅝
Den & Rio G im 5s '28	58⅛	58⅛
Den & R G Wstn 5s '55	98⅝	98⅝
Detroit Ed rfg 6s '40	107⅝	107⅝
Detroit Tun 4½s '61	94¼	94¼
Dold Packing 6s '42	85¼	85¼
Dom Iron & Steel 5s '39	53	53
Dupont de Nem 7½s '31	108⅛	108
Dodge Bros 6s	98⅜	98¼
Empire Gas & F 7½s '37	104⅝	104⅝
Erie gen 4s '96	63½	63½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	68¼	68
Fla East Coast 5s '74	96⅝	96¼
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	105⅜	105⅜
Goodyear Tire 8s '31	109⅝	109⅝
Goodyear Tire 8s '41	120⅜	120½
Great Northern 5s '73	95¼	95
Great Northern 5½s '52	101½	101½
Great Northern 7s '36	110⅛	110
Hud & Man adj in 5s '57	77⅝	77⅝
Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	92	91⅞
Humble Oil 5½s '32	101⅞	101⅞
Ill Cen 6½s '36	112	112
Ill Cent C St L&NO 5s '63	100	100
Ind Un Ry gen 5s A '65	100¼	100¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	68½	68½
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	68½	68
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	90⅝	90½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	87½	87½
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	92¾	92¼
Int Paper 6s	97⅝	97½
Int & Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	104⅝	104½
Int & Gt Nor adj 6s '52	73¼	73
Kan City Pow & Lt 5s '52	101½	100⅝
Kan City So 1st 3s '50	73⅞	73⅞
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	92	92
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	86¼	86⅛
Kan Gas & Elec 6s '52	103	102⅝
Kelly Spring Tire 8s '31	102⅝	102
Lack Steel con 5s '50	93½	93½
Laclede Gas 5½s '53	101⅝	101⅝
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	82⅛	81¼
Lehigh Val con 4½s 2003	92	91
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	98	98
L&N 7s '30	107	107
Met Edison rfg 5s '53	98¼	98¼
Mich Cen 5s	92¼	92¼
Mich Cent deb 4s '29	97⅝	97⅝
Mid Con Pet 6½s '40	97¾	97¾
Midland of N J 5s '40	9	9
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	92½	92¼
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '26	100	100
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	91¾	91¾
Min St P & SSM 4s '38	23	23
Min St P & SSM 6½s '31	103¾	102¾
Mo K & T adj 5s A '57	86	85¾
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	94⅞	94⅞
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	66⅜	66⅜
Mo Pac rfg 5s '65	90¼	90¼
Mo Pac 6s D '49	102	102
Mo Pac ct 6s	101¾	101½
Mob Mont	100	100
Mobile & O 1st ex 6s '27	102⅞	102⅞
Montana Power 5s A '43	99⅞	99⅞
Murray Body Corp	99	99
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	62⅞	62¾
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	101¾	101½
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	108½	108½
NY City 4¼s '64	103⅝	103⅝
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	115	115
NY Edison 5s	101⅝	101⅝
NY GELH&P 5s '48	102½	102½
NYNH&H deb 6s '48	92	92
NYNH&H 6s clt	96½	96¼
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	69½	69
NY Ry 6s	30⅞	30½
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	103	103
NY Sus & W rfg 5s '37	73	73
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	110⅝	110⅝
NY Tel deb 6s '49	108⅛	108⅛
NY Tel rfg 6s '41	67¼	67¼
Niag Lock ct 5s	99¾	99⅝
Norff So rfg 5s A '61	82¾	82⅝
Nor Am Ed sf 6s '52	102	101⅞
Nor Pac 4½s A 2047	86⅛	86⅛
Nor Pac 6s B 2047	107	106¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	98½	98¼
Ohio Riv Ed 6s	103⅝	103⅝
Ore Short Line rfg 4s '29	97⅝	97⅝
Ore Wash RR&N 4s '61	84	84
Old Ben C&C 6s	97½	97½
Otis Steel 7½s B '47	96½	96½
Otis Steel 8s A '41	102	102
Pac Gas&Elec 5s '42	98⅞	98¾
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	99¾	99¾
Park-Lex Lsehld 6½s '53	96½	96
Pan-Am Pet 6s '34	115¾	114½
Penn R R gen 4½s '65	93¼	93¼
Penn R R gen 5s '68	102¼	102¼
Penn R R gold 6½s '36	110	110
Penn RR col 7s '30	108	108
Penn RR 5s '64	98	97⅞
Peoria & East 1st 4s '40	35½	35¼
Pierce Arrow deb 8s '43	103½	103¼
Pitts CC&StL 5s B	99½	99⅜
Port Art C & Dock 6s '53	101¼	101¼
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	99⅞	99⅞
Prod & Ref 8s '31	111⅛	111¼
Pub Svc El Pow 6s '25	99⅝	99½
Pub Sv EL&G 5½s '66	105	104¾
Read rfg 4⅛s '97	95⅛	95⅛
Read Cen RR NJ col 4s '51	94	94
Reming Arms s f 6s '37	88¼	88¼
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	89¼	89¼
St L I M & S rfg 4s '29	96⅜	96⅜
St L I M & S 4s R&G dv '33	89½	89½
St L S W con 4s '32	90½	90½
St L S W 1st 5s '52	88¼	88⅛
St L & S F 4s A '50	77¾	77¾
St L & S F 5s B '50	92¾	92⅝
St L & S F 5½s D '42	100½	100⅛
St L & S F 6s C '28	103	103
St L & S F adj 6s '55	91½	91½
St L & S F inc 6s '60	89⅛	88⅛
St P U Depot rfg 5s '72	102¼	102¼
St P & K C S L 4½s '41	87⅝	87¼
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	102½	102¼
Seabd A L rfg 4s '59	71¼	71¼
Seabd A L adj 5s '49	81⅝	81
Seabd A L con 6s '45	94¾	94
Sinclair Cru O 6s	100⅝	100⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	88¾	88¼
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	94	94
Sinclair Cru O 6s '26	114¼	113¼
Sinclair Pipe L s f 5s '42	87½	87¼
Skelly Oil 6½s '27	116¼	116¼
So Pacific cv 4s '29	97½	97½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	91¼	91⅛
So Pac S F Ter 4s '5	87¼	87⅛
So Ry gen 4s '56	79⅝	79⅝
So Ry con 5s '94	103¼	103¼
So Ry gen 6s '56	106¾	106¾
So Ry gen 6½s '56	111	110¾
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	101¼	101
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	103¼	103¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	58	57½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	43	42
Tol Edison 1st 7s '41	109⅞	109¾
Union Bag & Paper 6s '42	97½	97½
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100½	100½
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	104¼	104¼
Union Pac 1st 4s '47	93¾	93¾
Union Pacific cv 4s '27	99¼	99¼
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	87⅝	87⅝
U Ry St Louis 4s '34	70½	70½
U S Rubber 5s '47	89⅝	89
U S Rubber 7½s '30	106⅝	106½
U S Steel s f 5s '63	105⅞	105⅝
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	90½	90½
Vertientes Sugar 7s '42	91½	91½
Va-C C s sf 7s '47	97½	97
Va-C C s f 7s ct of dp '47	96½	96½
Va-C S 7½s with war '37	68½	68
Va Iron C & C 5s '49	90	90
Va Ry 5s '62	100¼	100¼
Wab 1st 5s '39	101⅞	101⅞
Wab 2d 5s '39	98	98
Wab 5½s '74	97⅝	97¼
Warner Sug rfg 7s '39	95½	95½
Warner Sug Rig 7s '41	82¾	82¾
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	99½	99½
West Pa Pow 5½s F '53	104¼	104¼
West Shore 4s 2361	84⅝	84⅝
Western Electric 5s '44	100⅝	100½
Western Un col 5s '38	101⅛	101⅛
West'house El & Mfg 7s '31	107	107
Wilson & Co cv 6s '28	68¼	68¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	99⅛	99
Wilson & Co s f 7½s '31	67⅞	67⅞
Winch R Arms 7½s '41	101⅛	101⅛
Wis Cen gen 4s '49	80⅜	80⅜
Youngstown S & T 6s '43	100	100
FOREIGN BONDS		
Argentine Gov 6s '57	96¼	96¾
Argentine Gov 6s wi A	96½	96½
Argentine Gov 7s '27	102⅝	102½
Austrian Gov 7s '43	100	99⅝
Argentine 6s '58 B	96⅛	96⅛
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	95⅝	95⅛
Belgium (King) 6s '55	87⅝	97½
Belgium (King) 7½s '45	109⅝	109¼
Belgium (King) 8s '41	107½	107½
Bergen (City) 8s '45	114⅝	114⅝
Bergen (City) 6s	99¼	99¼
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	95⅝	95½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	84⅝	84⅝
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	83½	83⅝
Brazil 7½s '52	106	106
Brazil (US) 8s '41	98¼	98⅛
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	98⅜	98½
Can (Dom) 5s '26	101	100¾
Can (Dom) 5½s '29	103	103
Can SS Ltd 7s '42	99	99
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	101⅛	101⅛
Chile (Rep) 8s '41	107½	107¼
Chile (Rep) 8s '46	106¾	108¾
Chin (Gv) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	48	47⅞
Christiana (City) 8s '45	111	111
Christiania (City) 6s '54	99¼	99¼
Con Pwr Jap ret 7s '46	90⅝	90½
Colombia (Rep) 6½s '27	100¼	100¼
Com Az Baraqua 7½s '37	106	106
Coph'n (City) 5½s '44	98¾	98½
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('14) '49	98½	98½
Czechoslov (Rep) 8s '51	99¾	99½
Czech (Rep) 8s B '52	99¾	99½
Danish Mun 8s A '46	109¾	109¾
Denmark (King) 6s '42	105⅝	105⅝
Denmark (King) 8s '45	110⅝	110⅝
Dominic (Rep) sf 5½s '42	95½	95⅜
Dutch E Indies 5½s Mar '53	100½	100½
do Nov. 1	100⅝	100⅝
Dutch E Indies sf 6s '62	102⅝	102½
French rct 7s '49	90½	90
German rct 7s '49	97⅞	97
Finland (Rep) 6s '45	89	89
Finland ct 7s	96¾	96½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	98¼	98
French (Rep) 8s '45	102⅞	102⅝
German G E	93⅝	93⅝
Greek 7s '64	88	88
Haiti (Rep) 6s '52	96½	96
Hungary (King) 7½s '44	92⅞	92½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	94⅛	93⅞
Jurgens M W 6s '47	100⅛	100⅛
Lyons (City) 6s '34	85	85
Mexico 4s Small A '10	24⅛	24
Mex Irr 4½s A	21	21
Mex (Rep) 5s ass'ted '45	38	38
Montevid (City) 7s '52	94⅞	94¾
Norway 5½s w i	97⅛	97
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '54	103⅜	103⅜
Netherl'ds (King) 6s '72	106¼	106⅛
Norway (King) 6s '52	101	100½
Peru 8s '44	101⅛	101⅛
Paris-Lyons Med 6s '58	79	78⅞
Paris-Lyons Int cft 7s '58	86½	86⅛
Porto Ale (City) 8s '61	95½	95⅛
Prague (City) 7½s '52	93½	93½
Poland ret 8s	89⅞	89⅝
Poland 6s '40	89⅝	89⅝
Queensl'd (State) 6s '47	105¼	105¼
Queensl'd (State) 7s '41	112¼	112⅛
Rio de Janeiro (City) 8s '47	95⅜	95⅛
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	98½	98⅜
Rima Steel 7s	88⅜	88⅛
Rotterdam (City) 6s '64	104⅛	103⅞
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	93⅛	93
Sweden ct 5½s '54	100⅞	100⅝
Salvador (Rep) 8s '48	105	105
Sao Paulo (City) 8s '52	100	100
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	102½	102½
Seine (Dept) 7s '42	89⅛	89
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	89	89
Soissons (City) 6s '36	85½	85½
Sweden (King) 6s '39	104	104
Swiss Confed 8s '40	115	115
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	68	68
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '29	117¼	117¼
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	107	106⅞
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	109¼	109¼

LIBERTY BONDS

(Quotations to 1:10 p. m.)

	Open	High	Low	Last June 8	Last June 6
3½s '47	101.2	101.2	101.31	101.	101.1
1st 4¼s '47	101.30	102.15	101.30	102.15	..
2d 4¼s '42	101.8	101.12	101.8	101.12	101.8
3d 4¼s '28	101.30	102.1	101.30	102.	101.31
4th 4¼s '38	101.17	102.22	102.17	102.21	102.16
US 4¼s '52	106.31	107.8	106.31	107.5	106.25
US 4¼s '54	102.8	103.	102.30	103.	102.13
1st 4¼s reg	102.8	102.8	102.8	102.8	..
4th 4¼s reg	102.18	102.18	102.18	102.18	..

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 98.3 as 98 3-32.

EXPECT MONTGOMERY WARD DIVIDEND ON COMMON WITHIN YEAR

CHICAGO, June 8—From present indications Montgomery Ward & Co. will certainly take two quarters and possibly three to pay off the accumulation of $7 a share on Class A stock, which will require $1,400,000. This is in line with the conservative policy of the present management. It is understood that the directors have left this matter in the hands of President T. F. Merseles. Holders of common, however, have every reason to expect inauguration of regular dividends before another year is passed.

May sales for the fortieth consecutive time established an increase over May, 1924. President Merseles does not expect the 20 per cent to 30 per cent increases which appeared last year to continue, but will be content with 5 per cent to 10 per cent increases, which would add considerably to profits because operating costs would show practically no increase on the larger volume.

Sales are now running at annual rate of about $170,000,000, compared with $162,715,494 in 1924 and $75,956,649 in 1923. Present outlook for mail order business is good, though orders are not yet up to normal.

APPROVE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT STOCK INCREASE

PHILADELPHIA, June 8—United Gas Improvement Co. stockholders, at a special meeting, approved a proposed increase in common stock to provide for a 1 per cent stock allotment to common and preferred stockholders. The increase authorized is 133,406 shares, making total authorized capital 1,654,862 shares.

The allotment is $50 a share, and 30 cents additional to represent the accrued dividend. Stockholders of record June 12 will have the right to subscribe to the stock, payment for which may be made between July 1 and July 28.

The directors, President S. T. Bodine announced, will take action to this effect at their meeting immediately following the stockholders' meeting.

Rights expire July 28. Warrants will be mailed to stockholders June 27. Vote of stockholders approving the increase in common stock was 810,089, all in favor of the proposition.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The New York Times financial says it is expected that Argentina will be one of the next countries officially to establish a gold basis. Bankers say that the gold situation there is such that, except in a technical sense, the country is on a gold basis now.

A Helsingfors dispatch says the Ford Motor Company is negotiating with Finnish authorities for a concession at Helsingfors for an assembly plant.

The former Gould Riding Academy at 217-219 West Fifty-Seventh Street, New York, property of Frank Jay Gould, has been sold for $1,500,000.

The largest building in the world is planned in Chicago, to be known as the American Agricultural Mart. It will be 800 feet long, 300 feet wide, containing 3,000,000 square feet of rentable space.

The United Improvement Association of Boston asks permission to testify before the arbitration board on Elevated wages, protesting any further increase.

There are approximately 17,000 restaurants in New York City, compared with 7500 in 1915.

Associated Gas and Electric Company

Secured Gold Bonds, 6½% Convertible Series of 1924

Exchange Offer

To the Holders of said Bonds:
Associated Gas and Electric Company hereby offers

To deliver 20 shares of its Original Series Preferred Stock in exchange for each $1,000 principal amount of said Bonds, but only for $500,000 principal amount thereof which are first presented for such exchange; accrued interest on such Bonds and accrued dividend on such Preferred Stock to be adjusted in cash at the time of exchange.

Any holder of such Bonds desiring to avail himself of this offer must present and deliver his Bonds, or cause the same to be presented and delivered, with all unmatured coupons attached, in negotiable form, to The Chase National Bank of the City of New York, the Trustee of the Indenture securing said Bonds, on or before July 1, 1925, which will deliver in exchange therefor, in accordance with the delivery instructions accompanying the bonds, certificates for said Original Series Preferred Stock, as requested by such holder at the rate aforesaid.

The Original Series Preferred Stock is entitled to preferred cumulative dividends at the rate of $3.50 per share and is of equal rank with the $6 Series Preferred Stock. Both of these classes of stock are preferred as to assets and dividends over the Class A and B Stock. An extra non-cumulative dividend for the Original Series Preferred Stock at the rate of 50c per share per annum is being paid.

Circulars descriptive of the Company, its Original Series Preferred Stock and its property and earnings, may be had on application to the Company at its financial office, 61 Broadway, New York City.

This offer expires at the close of business on July 1, 1925, and applies only to the $500,000 principal amount of such bonds which are first presented and delivered for exchange on or before said date as aforesaid.

ASSOCIATED GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY
By M. C. O'KEEFFE, Secretary.

KINGDOM OF NORWAY

5½% Sinking Fund External Gold Bonds

Due June 1, 1965

Direct obligation of the Kingdom of Norway.

Sinking Fund, beginning Dec. 1, 1935, is sufficient to retire entire issue by maturity.

Price to yield about 5.70%

Special circular on request

B. J. BAKER & CO.
INC.
BOSTON

Floor Repair Problems Can Be Solved!

The best of floor, driveway and platform surfaces wear out under Continuous Traffic, Destructive Chemicals, High Heat, Smashing Heavy Loads, Grinding Truck Wheels, Banging Boxes and Trunks, Rolling Barrels and Cans, Handling Goods and Products.

Sectional View of Grids in Cement

SNEAD INTERLOCKING GRIDS
"Make floors last forever"

No installation of interlocking floor grids has ever had to be renewed even after thirteen years of the hardest usage. Set in cement or asphalt, THEY carry the load and receive the shocks. Continuous surface repairs are expensive because they break regular routine, delay production, etc.

SPECIFY
Snead Interlocking Grids

For all new buildings, driveways, platforms, receiving and heavy storage areas, traffic passageways, ramps, spaces around heavy machines, furnaces and for all floor repairs.

Inquiries and Correspondence Invited

SNEAD & COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, New Jersey
(Sole Manufacturers Under L-H Wright Patent)
Our floor maintenance engineers are at your service for consultation.

We Offer for Sale

Choice 8% Shares

Secured by first mortgages on homes worth three times the amount of the loans. Two per cent quarterly dividends paid thereon, no taxes. Denominations: $100.00 — $500.00 — $1,000.00, certificates payable to any single person, to either of two persons or to two persons jointly as desired. Write for information, which will be cheerfully given.

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WHEAT PRICES RALLY AFTER EARLY DECLINE

CHICAGO, June 4 (AP) — Cooler weather and rains led to an early setback in wheat prices today, but on the downturns, active buying developed and rallies ensued. Opening quotations, 1 to 2⅜c. lower, July $1.67@1.68 and September $1.63⅜@1.64½, were followed by some additional declines and then by a reaction of about 1½c from early bottom figures.

After opening at ⅜ to 1⅞c off, September $1.15@1.15⅝, the corn market sagged a little more and then recovered to a moderate extent.

Oats started at ⅛c to 1⅜c down, September 53 to 53⅜. Slight rallies ensued.

Provisions were depressed by weakness both of grain values and hogs.

NEW INTERNATIONAL CEMENT ISSUE PLAN

NEW YORK, June 8—Stockholders of the International Cement Corporation will vote at their annual meeting June 19 on a proposed increase of 100,000 shares in preferred stock to 150,000, $100 par, and an increase of 200,000 in the common to 600,000 shares, no par value.

Directors have approved proposals to acquire additional plants and property, details of which will be revealed at the meeting. Common stockholders will be offered 100,000 shares of new common at $50 a share.

PUBLIC UTILITY EARNINGS

HAVANA ELECTRIC RAILWAY LIGHT & POWER

April:	1925	1924
Oper rev	$1,264,220	$1,198,205
*Net income	549,262	486,495
Four mos' oper rev	5,076,360	4,665,720
*Net income	2,178,910	1,936,093

*After interest, taxes, sinking fund.

N. Y., CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS

NEW YORK, June 8—Statement of New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad filed with New York State Public Service Commission, as of March 31, 1925, shows total assets of $235,458,850, compared with $241,276,188 on March 31, 1924, and profit and loss surplus of $46,516,397, compared with $36,706,014. Current assets were $16,828,108 and current liabilities $8,552,395, compared with $19,656,559 and $14,817,005, respectively, in the previous year.

HINCKLEY & WOODS
INSURANCE
40 BROAD ST., BOSTON
FIRE, LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES.
BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1868

Position Wanted as

Executive or Assistant to Executive

Personnel Manager, Correspondent, or other place of trust where poise, tact and initiative are required, by man, 27, American, single; two years college, seven years business experience; accustomed to hard work; available immediately; references. Box V-14, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

WILD & STEVENS, INC.
PRINTERS' ROLLERS
5 Purchase Street, Boston 9, Mass.

Write for List of
MORTGAGES
KIMBALL COMPANY
Box 1234, GLENDALE, CALIF.

STEEL'S UNFILLED TONNAGE

NEW YORK, June 8—Unfilled tonnage of the United States Steel Corporation is reported to be within 1,000,000 tons of the lowest level it has reached in years. The financial district expects that figures for May to be made public next Wednesday, will show not much above 4,000,000 tons. The average price of eight leading products is placed at $52.11, only 57 cents a ton above the low record of 1924.

LONDON QUOTATAIONS

LONDON, June 8—Consols for money today were 55⅝, De Beers, 11⅝, and Rand Mines, 3. Money was 3¾ per cent. Discount rates: Short bills, 4⅛ per cent; three month bills, 4⅛ per cent.

CUT COST OF OPERATIONS

Substantial Reduction of Expenses by Roads of Southwest

The railroads in the southwest not only enjoyed increased revenue in the early months of 1925, but spent less of that revenue for operating expenses than formerly.

The following table shows gross revenue, operating expenses, and the ratio of expenses to revenue on the eight leading railroads of this section in the first quarter of 1925 and 1924.

	1925	1924
NEW ORLEANS, TEXAS & MEXICO		
Gross rev	$819,024	$756,515
Oper exp	568,621	521,313
Per cent to gross	69.3	68.9
INTERNATIONAL-GREAT NORTHERN		
Gross rev	$4,264,996	$3,993,126
Oper exp	3,397,346	3,373,840
Per cent to gross	79.6	84.4
KANSAS CITY SOUTHERN		
Gross rev	$4,956,787	$5,218,596
Oper exp	3,480,453	3,699,744
Per cent to gross	70.2	70.8
MISSOURI-KANSAS-TEXAS		
Gross rev	$13,908,817	$12,575,664
Oper exp	9,551,318	9,163,452
Per cent to gross	70.2	72.8
MISSOURI PACIFIC		
Gross rev	$31,777,896	$28,625,277
Oper exp	25,347,983	23,528,624
Per cent to gross	79.7	82.1
ST. LOUIS-SAN FRANCISCO		
Gross rev	$21,462,569	$20,319,909
Oper exp	15,077,896	14,692,115
Per cent to gross	70.2	72.3
ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN		
Gross rev	$6,581,260	$6,550,320
Oper exp	5,191,898	5,083,715
Per cent to gross	78.8	77.6
TEXAS & PACIFIC		
Gross rev	$8,237,580	$7,978,407
Oper exp	6,384,685	6,096,203
Per cent to gross	77.5	76.4
TOTAL FOR SOUTHWEST DISTRICT		
Gross rev	$92,008,926	$86,017,814
Oper exp	69,000,200	66,159,006
Per cent to gross	74.9	76.9

Of the eight roads in the above table, only three—New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, Cotton Belt, and Texas & Pacific—had higher operating ratios in the first three months of 1925 than in the corresponding 1924 period. With exception of New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, all the roads mentioned reported lower ratios this year than in either 1923 or 1922.

For the district as a whole, operating ratio in the first quarter of 1925—74.9 per cent—was the lowest for any of the last four years. Gross revenue showed a steady increase from $74,441,925 in the first quarter of 1922 to $92,008,926 in the corresponding period of this year.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call Loans—		
Renewal rate	4%	4%
Outside com'l paper ...	3¾@4¼	4 @4¼
Year money ...	4½@4¾	4 @4½
Customers' com'l loans.	4¼@4¾	4¼@4½
Individ. cus. col. l'ns..	4 @5	4½@5

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	68¾c	68¾c
Bar silver in London..	31⅛d	31⅝d
Bar gold in London ...	84s11½d	84s11½d
Mexican dollars	52⅞c	52⅞c

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$51,000,000	$482,000,000
Year ago today....	45,000,000	
Balances	26,000,000	85,000,000
Year ago today....	18,000,000	
F. R. bank credit..	24,431,08	78,000,000

Acceptance Market

Prime Eligible Banks—	
30 days	3¼@3⅛%
60 days	3¼@3⅛
90 days	3⅜@3¼
4 months	3⅜@3¼
5 months	3⅜@3½
6 months	3⅜@3½

Non-member and private eligible bankers in general, ⅛ per cent higher.

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 federal reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rate as follows:

Boston	3½%	Chicago	4%
New York	3½	St. Louis	4
Philadelphia .	3½	Kansas City ...	4
Cleveland	3½	Minneapolis ...	4
Richmond	4	Dallas	4
Atlanta	4	Madrid	5
Amsterdam ..	4	London	5
Athens	6½	Paris	7
Berlin	9	San Francisco..	3½
Budapest	9	Prague	4½
Bucharest ...	6	Riga	8
Bombay	6	Rome	6½
Brussels	5½	Sofia	10
Copenhagen ..	6	Stockholm	5½
Oslo	6	Swiss Bank	4½
Lisbon	9	Tokyo	8.03
Calcutta	7	Vienna	11
Warsaw	10	Helsingfors	9

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of various foreign exchanges are given in the following table, compared with the last previous figures:

Sterling:	Current	Last Previous	Parity
Demand ...	$4.85⅝	$4.85⅝	$4.8648
Cables	4.86⅛	4.86⅛	4.8648
French francs.	.0486	.0476	.193
Belgian francs	.0473	.0466½	.193
Swiss francs..	.1938½	.1938¼	.193
Lire	.0398¾	.0395¾	.193
Marks	.2380	.2381	.238
Holland	.4018	.4014	.402
Sweden	.2675½	.2672	.268
Norway	.1681	.1680	.268
Denmark	.1881	.1878	.268
Spain	.1461	.1457	.193
Portugal	.0520	.0520	1.08
Greece	.0168½	.0169	.193
†Austria	.014⅛	.014⅛	.2026
Argentina	.4036	.4025	.4245
Brazil	.1090	.1090	.3244
Poland	.1920	.1925	.1930
†Hungary	.014	.014	.203
Jugoslavia ...	.0167¾	.0167	.193
Finland	.0253	.0253	.193
Czechoslovakia	.0296¾	.0296	.2026
Rumania	.0047¼	.0047½	.193
Shanghai (tael)	.7678	.7650	1.0832
Hong Kong ..	.5562½	.5538	.78
Bombay	.4112⅛	.4112½	.4866
Yokohama ...	.3660	.3638	.4984
Uruguay	.9718	.9675	1.0342
Chile	.1127	.1121	.365
Peru	4.12	4.12	4.8685
Canadian Ex..	1.00	.99¾	1.00

†Per thousand.

CUSTOMS RULINGS

NEW YORK, June 8 (Special)—In sustaining a protest of Mme. E. Guerin, the Board of United States General Appraisers finds that certain artificial flowers in the form of small poppies, made in chief value of mercerized cotton and having stems made of wire wrapped with paper, were improperly assessed at 90 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1430, tariff act of 1922, as trimmings. The board holds that these articles are properly dutiable as artificial flowers or boutonnières at 60 per cent ad valorem under paragraph 1419.

Importers of hosiery, gloves and similar articles of wearing apparel have just received from the United States Appraiser at this port the following important notification:

"In accordance with instructions from the Treasury Department, you are hereby notified that on and after 30 days from date of this letter (May 27), such articles as stockings or socks in pairs, each one of the pairs being alike, must be marked on each individual article to indicate the country of origin. It was also held by the department that the word 'Saxony' on hosiery or other articles of fabrics composed of wool is not sufficient to indicate the country of origin, and such articles, if made in Saxony, should be required to be plainly marked 'Made in Saxony' or 'Germany.'"

CONTINENTAL MOTORS

Continental Motors Corporation for the six months ended April 30 reports net profit of $1,402,864 after depreciation, interest, and federal taxes equal to 79 cents a share on 1,760,845 no-par shares, compared with $1,163,744, or 66 cents a share, in the corresponding period one year ago.

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the Week Ended June 6, 1925

CHICAGO

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
389	Am Pb Ser pf	92½	92	92	—½
100	Am Ship'ding	52	52	52	+½
19	Am Ship pf..	85	85	85	
615	All Am Radio	19	18	18	—½
775	Armour&C pf	89¾	88	89	+½
2602	Ar pf of Del	94⅛	93	94¾	+1⅝
1815	Armour A....	21⅛	20¾	21	
100	Armour B....	12	12	12	
1895	Balaban & K	60½	58⅛	58¾	+¾
25	Bala & K pf.	103	103	103	—½
3185	Bendix	31¼	30	30¾	+¾
140	Beav B 1st pf	22	21½	22	
100	Boone WoolM	2	2	2	
1325	Borg&Beck..	27¼	26	26⅝	—1⅛
100	Bridgeport M	10	10	10	
25	B Kuppenh pf	98¼	98¼	98¼	
50	Cent I P S pf	87	86½	87	
200	Chi C&C Rys	½	½	½	
270	do pf	4½	4¼	4⅜	—⅛
275	Chic Fuse.....	29	29	29	
50	Chi Nip B....	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
50	Chi R Series 2	1½	1½	1½	+3¼
50	Chi T & Tr..	435	435	435	
3055	Com Edison..	141¾	139½	140	—1½
55	Cons Co	3½	3½	3½	—½
1505	Cont Motors..	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝	—⅜
120	Crane Co	60	59½	60	
150	*Crane Co pf.	114½	114	114½	+1¼
200	Cudahy	96½	95¼	95¼	—2¼
102	Decker & C pf	98	98	98	
145	Deere & Co pf	96	94¾	95	—2
250	Diamond Mat..	119	119	119	—2
175	Eddy Paper ..	17½	17	17	—½
575	Evans Co	28¾	26¾	27	—2
120	El Res Lab..	18	17	17	+1¼
5010	Fair	34	33¼	33½	—½
150	do pf	106	104⅝	105	—½
150	Gill Mfg Co..	6	6	6	—½
250	Foot Bros ..	13⅜	13	13⅜	+¼
7910	Gt Lakes Dr.	134⅜	125	131	+4
825	Godchaux ...	9	8⅝	9	—⅛
900	H W Gossard	33	32	32½	
40	Hart, S & M.	115½	115½	115½	
3385	Hupp Motor.	18½	17½	17½	—½
580	Hurley Mach.	51	50	51	—½
35	Ill No Util pf	92	92	92	+½
19285	Illinois Brick	36	31	35	+3½
140	Ind Pn Tool	52	50	50	—2
6390	Kraft Cheese	74½	66	74½	+8½
715	Kellogg Sw..	40	38	39	—1
8300	LaSalle Ext..	18	15⅛	15⅛	—2⅞
1757	Libby-McNeill	7¼	6⅞	7¼	+¾
165	Lindsay Light	1½	1½	1½	—¼
350	McCord R A	40⅜	40½	40½	+½
1935	Mid West Util	95	92½	94½	+1½
1014	do pf	97	96	97	+¼
31300	do rts	2¼	1⅞	2	+⅛
400	do pr ln ..	103½	102¾	103	
2405	Midland S. P	44	42½	43	+¼
790	Mid Util pr pf.	101	100½	101	+1⅛
4000	Montgmry W	54¼	52⅝	52½	—½
893	do A	112½	112	112½	+⅝
4117	Morgan Litho	50	48½	48	
764	Natl El P pf	96¼	95¾	96¼	
340	Natl Leather	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
70	Nizer Co	45	45	45	+1
4740	Omnibus	15	12½	14¾	+2¼
172	Omnibus pf..	93	92	92	—½
70	Peabody Coal.	102	102	102	
490	Pick & Co....	19½	19	19	—½
600	Philipsborn..	½	½	½	
125	PinesWinterft	36	35	36	+1½
175	Public Svc ...	124	122½	123¼	+1
264	PubSvc pf 6%	98	97½	98	+1
316	Pub Svc N P.	124	122⅝	123¼	+⅝
40	PubSvcpfd7%	110⅛	107⅞	110⅛	+3⅛
190	Quaker Oats.	112	108	112	+4
345	Quak Oats pf.	104	103¾	103¾	—¼
9525	RealSilkHose.	55⅝	50	51⅞	—3½
2190	Reo Motor ..	19¼	18⅝	18⅞	—½
300	Ryan Car ...	24	23⅝	24	
370	Stand Gas ..	53	51½	51½	—¾
187	Stand Gas pf.	53	52	52½	
18700	Stewart-War.	67½	66	66⅝	—4⅛
2420	Swift & Co...	111⅞	110½	111⅞	+1⅜
3525	Swift Intl ...	25½	24⅝	25½	
585	Thompson JR	46⅞	45	46⅞	+1⅞
6825	*Cn C&C....	69½	66¾	66⅞	—1⅛
100	Un Iron Wks	3⅜	3	3⅜	+⅜
49000	Un Lt&P A..	85½	68¾	83¾	+5
901	Un Lt&P A pf	86	85	85½	
720	Un Lt&P B..	85	73	84	+14
1240	Un Lt&P Bpf	50½	49½	50¼	+¾
150	Un Pap Bd..	20⅞	20½	20½	—½
3680	US Gypsum..	175	168⅝	170	+1¼
180	US Gyps pf..	116	115	116	
6175	Univ Thea...	8⅜	6	6	—2½
120	Util P&Lt A..	26	26	26	—2½
37	do B	15	15	15	+½
880	Wahl	14	14	14	
310	Wolverine C.	11	10	10⅜	—3⅛
150	Wolff Mfg....	9	8⅝	9	
2305	Wrigley	52	51½	52	+¼
2775	Yellow Mfg B	38½	37½	37⅞	—¼
850	Yellow Taxi..	47½	47	47	—½
	BONDS				
5000	ChiRSeA5s'27	56	56	56	
5000	C&Ia6s'44 ...	102	102	102	
16000	CEdi1st5s'93	102⅛	102	102	
42000	NEIPow6s'45.	97¼	97	97¼	
5000	OgdenGas'45.	98¼	98¼	98¼	
1000	PubSNI5s'62	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	
2000	Swift 1st 5s..	100	100	100	

*Ex-dividend.

SAN FRANCISCO

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
30	Amer Bank ..	140	140	140	
160	A&LP Nat B	181	180½	181	+3
395	Armr A	21⅛	21	21⅛	+⅛
1135	Asso Oil Co..	39⅝	38¼	38⅝	—⅝
950	Bank Italy C	196	195	195⅝	+⅛
75	Bk Cal NA .	225	220	225	—1½
70	Bank Italy .	293½	292	293	+½
4167	CL Best Trc	166	147	148½	+3½
130	Calamba Sug	50	46	50	+3
1250	Cal Cop C.	1.52½	1.50	1.50	—.05
1250	Cal Cop C	1.52½	1.50	1.50	+.05
5	CalCtnMC pf	95	95	95	+8
10	al OrePCo pf	103	102	103	+¾
1405	Cal Pk Cp ..	116¼	113⅜	113½	—2½
50	Cal Pet Cp..	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—2⅝
294	EBayWtrA pf	92½	92	92½	+½
35	EBayWB. pf	97	95	97	+2⅛
303	Fageol M pf	9⅞	9	9⅞	+⅞
2378	Fageol Mot .	6⅝	5½	6⅜	+⅞
2250	Fed Tel Co	7⅝	7⅛	7⅜	+⅜
748	Firemans Fd	89½	88¼	89¼	+⅝
254	Foster Klsr..	10	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
40	Gen Pet pf..	26½	26½	26½	
3340	Gen Pet ...	52⅜	51	52⅜	—⅝
155	Gt W P pf .	102	101¼	102	+¾
160	Hawai Pineap	51¼	50	50	
135	Hawai Sug C	38	37¾	38	
200	H F&M Ins	32⅝	32½	32½	—½
6775	Hono CO...	3.10	2.97½	2.97½	—.07½
585	Key Sys pr pf	86	85	85½	—1
256	Key Sys pf.	45	44½	44½	—1¼
302	LA Gas&E pf	93⅝	93	93½	+⅛
1885	MagnavoxC	2.10	2.00	2.05	+.05
700	I Magnin ...	13⅛	13	13⅛	+⅛
20300	Marine C..	1.90	1.82½	1.90	+.07½
6	Mercan T Co	275	275	275	
20	NtmsCCal pf	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	—⅛
17800	N Am Oil..	3.15	3.15	3.15	+.02½
45	Oahu SugarC	33¾	33½	33¾	—⅛
50	Onomea Sug.	39½	39½	39½	+2½
5	PaauhauSPC	10	10	10	—¾
1156	PacG&Elstpf	97	94¾	96⅝	—1⅝
1781	Pac Gas&El	117⅛	110⅝	115⅛	+4⅛
50	Pac Lt Cp pf	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	—⅛
5540	Pac Oil	58¾	57⅝	58¼	—½
726	Pac Tel&T pf	96⅞	96	96⅝	+⅝
75	Pac Tel&Tel	110	108	110	+9
415	Parfne I pf	105½	105	105½	+½
435	Parfne Inc..	78½	77	78	+1
111	SF Sac RR pf	25	25	25	+10
432	SF SacRR..	2	2	2	
110	SJoaqL&P pf	102	100½	102	+1
80	SJq L&P pf A	96½	95¾	96½	+2
129	SJoaq L&P .	41	39¾	41	+2
730	So Pac	101⅛	100¼	100¼	—¾
90	Sperry Flr pf	96	95	96	+½
3386	Sperry Fl Co	71½	66	71½	+4
120	SprnigV Wtr	99½	98¾	99¼	+¾
332	Std Oil Cal..	58⅛	57½	58⅛	+⅜
13510	Tex Cons Oil	.80	.20	.80	+.50
2108	Un Oil Co..	37	36¼	37	
1550	Un Oil Cal .	38	37¼	38	
230	Union Sug .	24½	24	24¼	—¼
5190	United Oil..	56½	50⅝	54¼	+4¼
1800	US Pet....	1.80	1.75	1.75	—.10
133	Waialua Agl	31½	30	30	—1¼
5	W Fargo Bk	211	211	211	—1½
23	West Pw pf.	91	91	91	—¼
100	West Cst Life	3.00	3.00	3.00	
1495	Zeirbach Cpn	22	21⅝	21⅝	—¼
	BONDS				
$15000	As Oil 6s '35	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝	
5000	C G&EU5s'37	100½	100½	100½	—¼
10000	CalOP6sB'42	102¼	102¼	102¼	+½
2500	CalP 6½s '33	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝	+½
134000	CMo5s'33-34	103⅝	102	103½	+1¼
2000	EByW5½s'46	102	101¾	102	+¼
52000	GenPet6s'28	101¾	101½	101½	+⅛
10000	GenPet7s'31	106⅛	106	106	—⅛
12000	GtWstP5s'46.	98⅝	98½	98⅝	+⅛
4000	GWstP7sB'50	110	110	110	
55000	KeySysR5s'38	83	82	82¼	—¾
1000	LAG&E5s'39	100¾	100¾	100¾	
12000	LAG&E5½s'43	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	+¼
9000	LAG&E5½s'49	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	—⅛
2000	LAPcRR5s'43	85½	85½	85½	—⅛
8000	Mkt StR 7s'70	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	
9000	Mlr&Lux7s'40	103⅞	103½	103⅞	
14500	NtmsCal6s'35	64	63	64	+⅝
2000	NCalPC5s'48	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	—⅛
4000	Or T&T6s'46	102	102	102	+⅜
12000	PacElRy5s'42	91⅜	91⅛	91⅜	+¼
10000	PacG&E5s'42	98¼	98	98¼	+⅛
34500	PG&E5½s'41	102⅝	102	102⅝	+⅜
2000	PG&E6sB'41	106½	105⅜	106½	+½
8000	PacG&E7s'40	110⅛	110	110	—⅜
1000	PacGImp4s'30	97	97	97	+2
4000	PacT&T5s'37	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	—⅛
14500	PacT&T5s'21	99⅜	98	99⅜	+1⅛
4000	SEG&R5s'27	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	
7000	SJqL&P6sB'5	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+¼
1000	SJL&P6sC'50	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	+¼
1000	SPCSFT4s'50	87⅜	87⅜	87⅜	—¼
4000	SPC20-yr4s'29	97	97	97	—½
3000	Spry Flr 6s'42	98¼	98¼	98¼	+¼
71000	Sprg V W 5s	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+⅛
3000	Ws Pac 5s '46	95	95	95	

LOS ANGELES

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
22	Am Com Cp.	144	144	144	
1	Banc Italy..	195	195	195	+3
50	Calif Delta F	13	13	13	
100	Calif Pkg ..	116½	116½	116½	
20	Citizens N B.	328	328	328	
41	Fms & MNB.	415	415	415	
2	First NB NA.	153	153	153	
60	Foster & K..	10⅛	10	10	—⅛
44	Gen Pet	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	
155	Gilmore Oil..	13¼	12⅝	13	+¼
35	Globe G & M	55	55	55	
15	do pf	99	99	99	
54450	Holly Dev ..	1.35	1.40	1.80	+.36
100	Holly Sg	47	47	47	
114	Julian Pet ..	8½	8	8½	+½
470	do pf	13	12½	12⅝	
3100	L A L & W.	3.60	3.60	3.60	
427	L A Gas pf.	93½	92⅝	93¼	+⅝
56847	L A Inv ...	7.26	6.50	7.15	+.51
63256	Marine Cp..	1.90	1.83	1.89	+.06
200	Mascot Oil ..	1½	1½	1½	
90	Natl City Bk.	153	153	153	
85	Pacific Gas..	117	112⅛	116	+5¼
300	S J L & P..	41⅝	40	41	+1
155	do pf 7%..	98	95⅛	97	+3
293	do pr pf ..	102	100¼	102	+2
100	Shell Union..	24	24	24	—⅝
8593	So Calif E O.	127	127	127	
10	do pf	127	127	127	
22	do 6% pf..	94	93⅝	93⅝	+⅛
695	do 7% pf...	107¼	106⅜	107	
5	S C Gas 6% pf	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	
45	So Co G 8% pf.	106⅛	104	105	+½
114	St Oil Calif.	59	58	58⅝	+½
2330	Un Oil Asso	37⅛	36	37	+½
725	Un Oil Calif	38⅜	37⅛	38	+½
10292	United Oil ..	56⅛	49⅝	54⅜	+5
	BONDS				
500	Amal Sg 7s'37.	104	104	104	—⅝
13000	Col Steel 7s'42	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	
8000	EB Wat 6s'42.	103	103	103	
15000	do 6s '44 ..	102	102	102	
12000	Gen Pet 7s'31.	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	—⅛
13000	Holly S 7s'37.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	+⅛
1000	LAG&E5½s'47	99½	99½	99½	
5000	do 5½s '49.	99½	99½	99½	
47000	do 7s '26 ..	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	+¼
26000	do 7s '31 ..	106⅛	106⅛	106½	+¼
14000	L A Ry 5s'40	68¾	87⅛	87⅛	+⅛
5000	Miller&L 7s'30.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	+⅛
8000	Pac E R 5s'42	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞	+⅜
15000	Pac G & E 5½s '52 ...	102	101⅜	101⅜	+¼
5000	do 7s '40..	110	110	110	+¼
13000	Pac L&P 5s'51.	100¼	100¼	100¼	+⅛
5000	San Diego G & E 6s '39..	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	—⅛
1000	San Joa L & P B 6s '50..	102¼	102¼	102¼	
31000	do B 6s '52.	103	102½	102⅝	+⅛
1000	do 7s '51 ..	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝	+⅝
14000	S&S F 1 5s'49	94⅝	94½	94½	
10000	So Cl Ed 5s'44	97	97	97	+½
5000	do 5½s '44.	101½	101½	101½	
34500	do 6s '43 ..	104	103⅝	103⅝	+¼
31500	do 6s '44 ..	105¼	104⅝	105	+¼
26500	So Cl G5½s'52	97⅝	97⅝	97½	
8000	do 6s '58 ..	102½	102¼	102½	+¼
16000	S C'Tel 5s'47	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	+⅝
38000	SC Gas 5½s'36	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
29000	Union Oil 5s'35	95½	95½	95½	—⅝
35000	do 6s '42..	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	
3000	Un Oil 7s'39.	177	173	175	+2
17000	West S 6s'47.	100¼	100¼	100¼	

CINCINNATI

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chge
3264	Am Idy Mch.	113	105	108	+4
2128	Am Roll Mill	56	53½	55⅜	+2¾
226	do pf	111½	111	111½	+1⅛
70	Am Seed Mch	37	36⅝	36⅝	
1712	Churngold ..	70¾	66¼	70¾	+2¾
50	Carey	165	165	165	—5
20	do pf	112	112	112	+3
359	C Ice & Fuel	24	23	24	
2	Cooper A(old)	20	20	20	—1
56	do new pf.	103	103	103	—2
3	Cin Post Tm.	99¾	99¾	99¾	+3¾
78	Cin Tel	86¾	86	86½	+½
368	Cin Gas	89¼	88½	89	—⅛
1570	Cin St Ry...	37½	35½	37¼	+1⅛
53	Cin Gas Trs.	115¼	114¼	115	+¼
104	C.N.&C.L.&T.	78¼	78	78¼	+1
25	do pf	62¼	61¾	61¾	—¼
10	CNO&TP pf.	102¾	102¼	102¾	+1
85	Dalt Ad Mch	73	71½	72	+4
2653	Eagle-P Lead	34	33	33¾	—⅝
10	Early & Dan	46½	46½	46½	+¼
15	do pf	99	99	99	
17	Excelsior Sh	5	5	5	—5
670	Formica	22¼	18¾	22¼	+3¼
1037	Gib Art	38¾	38	38⅝	—⅛
6	do pf	113½	113½	113½	
60	Globe Wrnke	88	86	86	—2½
12	do pf	101	101	101	—1½
70	Gruen	30⅞	30½	30⅝	—⅝
111	do pf	102	101¾	102	+¼
90	Kenper Thos	70	67	67	—3
2815	Kreger	108	93	103	+10
6	do new pf..	113	113	113	
31	L Miami	93½	93½	93½	—¼
64	O Bell pf	110	109¾	109¾	—¼
264	O Trac pf....	56¼	50½	56¼	+3¼
154	Paragon	8½	8¼	8¼	
459	P & G	124¾	124	124⅜	—¼
25	do 6% pf....	110	109½	109½	—½
378	Pure Oil 6% pf	89	87¼	87½	
54	Richardson..	110	110	110	—2
10	do pf	106	106	106	+1
100	U S Card....	119	118	118	—1
815	U S Can	61	57	60½	+4¼
105	do pf	104¾	104¼	104¾	+1¾
100	U S Shoe	7½	7½	7½	
60	do pf	52¾	52½	52⅝	+⅛
120	U S Ptg	69¾	69¾	69¾	+¼
66	do pf	92¾	92	92¾	+1
6	Wrlitz 7% pf.	107½	107	107¼	+¼
28	do 8% pf..	106¼	106	106	

ST. LOUIS

STOCKS

Sales—		High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
155	Am Cred Inc	47	47	47	
55	Berry Mot...	27½	27	27	—½
120	Berry & Wel	39⅜	38	38½	—2
60	Best Clymer	.45	45	45	
15	Brown Shoe..	100⅛	98	98	—2
20	do pf	105	104	104	—½
305	Bruce	47½	46½	47½	
15	Chi Ry Eq pf	26	26	26	
10	Cer-teed 1 pf.	95	95	95	
350	Ely-Walker ..	24	24	24	
125	Emerson E pf	97	96¾	97	+1
39	First Nat Bk..	221	218	218	+4⅜
30	F Medart pf.	102½	102½	102½	
150	Fulton Iron..	36½	36½	36½	+1½
6	do pf	98½	98	98½	
300	Gr Bimetallic	.25	.25	.25	
20	Hamilt Brown	47	45	45	—1
15	Hussmann ..	42¼	42¼	42¼	+¼
410	Huttig	33	32¼	33	+1
15	do pf	100½	100½	100½	+½
25	Hyd Brk	7	7	7	
435	do pf	95	94	94	—1
283	Inter Shoe ..	150	140	145	—5½
84	do pf	121	121	121	
160	Johansen Sh..	48½	46	46	—2⅝
30	Johnson-S S..	155	155	155	
1418	Mo Port Cem	59	57	59	+2
665	Pedigo Weber	46½	45	45	—1
25	Sec Inv	42	42	42	
10	Nat Candy....	98	98	98	—½
20	Nat Bk Com.	147	145⅝	145⅝	—1⅛
2	Merc Tr Co.	398	398	398	
200	Scruggs	108	106½	106½	—½
5	Scullen Stl pf.	103	103	103	
776	Skouras A ...	39	38⅜	38⅜	—⅛
225	So'w Bell pf.	111	110⅜	111	—⅛
83	United Ry..	.21	.21	.21	.04
78	do pf	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+¼
750	Wagner	38½	36	36½	—2⅝
45	do pf	82	82	82	
13	Boatmen's B..	143	143	143	—2
	BONDS				
$2000	Al G&StL cD	65½	65¼	65½	+½
11000	Kenloch Tel..	103	103	103	
1000	K Long Dist.	100¼	100¼	100¼	
2000	Un Ry Dc...	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	+⅝
21000	United Ry ..	70	69½	70	+½

PHILADELPHIA

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
330	Alli Ins......	57	53	56	+3⅞
57	Amer Gas ..	167	162½	162½	—3½
2676	Amer Stores	56⅞	56	56⅝	—⅛
700	Chi Mil&StP.	10	8⅝	8⅝	
724	Ins Co N A..	57⅜	56¼	57	—⅜
16435	Leh Nav	102½	97½	100	+¾
297	Leh Val	81½	80	81½	
2154	Lit Bros ..	23⅞	23	23⅞	+1
3447	Pa R R	44	43⅜	44⅛	+¼
8619	Phil El	38⅜	37⅞	38⅜	—⅜
1471	do pf	38¼	37¼	37⅝	—¼
1965	Phil Rap Tr.	47	44⅝	47	+2⅝
585	Phil Trac....	58⅜	58⅛	58⅜	+¼
125	Reading	88⅛	87½	87½	—½
4600	Ton Min	4	3⅜	3⅜	—⅛
6772	Un Gas Imp.	91	88	88	+1¼
3597	do pf	58	57½	58	+½
490	Vic Talk Mch	77	70	70	—6
	BONDS				
$10000	Am G&E5s'07	94	91	91¼	+¼
28350	El&Peo 4s'45	62	60	61⅜	—¼
2000	Gn Asph6'39.	103½	102⅝	102⅝	—¼
6000	Key Tel 5's'35	87⅞	87½	87⅞	+⅜
3000	IntStRy 4'43	59	58¼	58¼	—⅜
9900	LNavC 4½'24	99⅜	99½	99½	+½
2000	PeoPass 4'43	65	65	65	
12000	PCoCons 5'51	97¾	97	97¼	—½
1000	Pa RRgen 5'68.	102	102	102	
78200	PhilEl 1 5'66.	103⅜	103	103¼	—¼
28000	do 5s '60..	101⅜	101¼	101⅜	+⅜
4000	do 5½s '47.	107	106⅜	107	+½
21000	do 5½s '53.	107¼	106⅜	106⅜	
11600	do 6s '41..	108	107⅜	108	+¼
54000	do 4s '66..	88	84½	85	+3
2000	Un Ry 4s '49	66⅜	66½	66½	
1000	Rdg Ter 5'41.	105	105	105	

BALTIMORE

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
7063	Arundel	28¾	25⅜	28	+½
230	B & O	80⅜	78¼	80⅜	+2
215	Balt Trust ..	120⅜	120½	120⅜	
182	Cit Nat Bank	54⅜	54	54⅜	+⅜
1707	Com Credit ..	26	24½	25	
463	do pf	25	24⅜	24⅜	
131	do pf B ..	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	
1270	Com Pow	42⅜	41¼	42	—¼
160	Cons Pw 6½s.	110	109⅜	109⅜	—¼
65	do pf 8s ..	127	126⅜	126⅜	—⅞
56	F & Deposit.	98⅞	97½	98⅞	+1⅞
240	Merch Nt Bk	23	22⅜	22⅜	—¼
280	N Ams Cas.	48¾	48⅜	48½	—¼
762	Pa W & P.	141	137½	138½	+¾
191	U S F & G.	205	203	203	—2
235	W B & A....	11	10¼	10¼	—¼
	BONDS				
$31000	Un Ry 4s '49	71	69⅞	70⅜	—¼
18000	do inc 4s'49	51	50⅜	50⅜	—⅝
5000	do 6s '49..	95¼	95	95	
7000	Cons P 6s'49.	107⅝	107½	107⅝	—⅛
22000	Elk H 6s'25	98	97⅞	97⅞	
82000	W B&A 5s'31	66	64	64	—1⅛

CLEVELAND

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net chge
28	Am Fork&H.	95	95	95	+2
20	Amer Multi..	20	20	20	+¼
20	Am Ship Bld	52	52	52	
19	do pf.......	83	83	83	
300	Bishop & Bab	9	8⅜	9	+⅞
326	Central Steel	49¼	48½	49⅜	+⅜
134	do pf.......	103½	103	103½	+1
3540	City Ice&F..	24⅞	23	24⅞	+1⅝
389	Cleve Au Mch	4½	4½	4½	+1½
134	CleveEll6%pf.	103	103	103	
314	Cleve Ry.....	93	93	93	
34	Cleve Trust..	252	252	252	
32	Cleve Un S..	114	114	114	+2
57	Elec Control	62½	62½	62½	
240	Elect Vac pf.	100	99⅞	100	+¼
164	Firestone	116	115	115	
37	do 6% pf...	99	98⅜	99	+½
197	do 7% pf...	98	97⅝	98	+½
25	Fisher O pf.	107	107	107	—½
889	Gab Snubber	27¼	26½	26⅝	—¼
400	Glidden	22	21	21	—1
197	do Pr P....	90	89½	89½	—¼
663	Goodyear	31⅜	30½	30⅜	—¼
54	Grasselli C...	130	130	130	
184	do pf	103½	103½	103½	
10	Gt Lakes T	62	62	62	
16	Guardian Tr.	228	226	228	+2
30	Hanna,MA1pf	59	59	59	+7
30	Higbee 2d pf	95	93	95	
1430	Indus Fibre..	6⅜	5⅜	6	—⅛
50	Jordan Mot pf	90⅜	90¼	90¼	+¼
55	Kelley Is L...	104	103½	104	+1
100	Lake E Bolt	5	5	5	—2
10	Mtro Brick pf	95	95	95	
95	Miller Rub...	122	118	119	—2
46	do pf	103	102½	102½	
1230	Natl Acme...	7⅜	6	7⅝	+1⅝
10	Natl City Bk.	168	168	168	—1
31	Natl Refin...	39¼	39¼	39¼	—1¼
93	NOT&L6% pf	77	76½	76½	+½
148	Ohio Bell pf.	110	109¼	109¼	—¼
467	Ohio Br B...	200	188	200	+5
25	do pf......	100	100	100	
1810	Otis Steel....	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+¼
21	ParagonR pf.	70	68	70	+5
510	Peerless Mo.	17⅛	17	17	
79	Richman Bro.	114	113	114	+2
125	River R Pap	6	6	6	—¾
75	SanduskyC...	98	95	98	+8
1397	Sherwin-W ..	39⅝	37	39	—⅞
137	do pf	105¼	105	105	—½
366	Sparks-With.	54	49½	54	+5
11	Stahl, H. A...	22	22	22	—8
38	do pf.......	59	59	59	
168	Stand T A pf	55½	55	55¼	+¼
50	Star Rubber.	17	17	17	—3
260	Stearns Motor	8⅛	7⅞	8	+¼
525	Telling-B V.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	+⅛
75	Trumb-C pf..	100⅜	100½	100½	
512	Trumbull Stl	19	18½	18⅞	+⅜
159	do pf.......	96⅝	96	96⅝	+⅝
173	Union Mtge..	85⅜	84	84	—3
20	do 1st pf..	85	85	85	
25	do 2nd pf..	80	80	80	—1¼
58	Union Trust..	205	205	205	—1
206	Van DornIron	15	15	15	+1
51	White MoS pf.	107½	107½	107½	
139	YS&T pf ...	107	106	107	+2
	BONDS				
$1000	Canton&A5s33	93	93	93	+11
23000	Cleve-A B8s36	99	98¾	99	+¼
1000	StarkElRy'28.	78	78	78	+½

DETROIT

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
50	Colum Sug..	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+¼
934	Contl Motor..	10⅜	10⅛	10¼	—⅛
390	C G Spr Bmpr	6⅜	6⅜	5⅜	—⅛
77	do pf	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
10	D&C Navgn..	91	91	91	+4
155	Detroit Cream	33	32½	32⅜	—¼
214	Det Edison...	124	122	122	—2
20	Edm & Jones.	28⅛	28½	28½	
545	Fedl Truck ..	27½	26	26	—1⅛
5	FordMot Can.	480	480	480	—10
260	Gen Necess..	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
400	Grennan Bak.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
2410	Hall Lamp ...	14	13⅜	13⅜	—¼
100	Hoov Stl Ball	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	—¼
100	Hous-Spitzley	40	40	40	
1075	Mich Sugar..	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	—⅛
9913	Motor Wheel.	25⅜	23⅜	25	+⅛
21825	Packard Mot.	30⅜	27⅛	28⅛	+1
3943	Paige Detroit	23	21⅞	22½	—⅛
4398	Reo Motor ...	19⅛	18⅜	19	—⅜
8227	Timken Axle.	7⅜	5½	7	+1½
105	do pf	85	80	85	
1897	Truscon Steel	24	23	24	+1
150	UnionMtge pf	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
10	US Radia pf.	100	100	100	
235	Wolv Ptd Ce	12	11	11	

SALT LAKE CITY

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chg
10100	Keystone	79	.76	.76	+.02
5550	Monmouth ..	2.40	2.25	2.32½	—.05
11153	Park Utah..	5.85	4.70	5.65	+.92½
750	Tintic Std..	10¼	10.00	10¼	+¼
200	Cardiff	1.25	1.25	1.25	—.05
1910	Sil King Coa.	8.00	7.40	8.00	+.60
900	Walker	2.50	2.45	2.45	—2½
200	Chief Consol	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+⅛
3016	Park City Mi	5.80	5.00	5.80	+.95

MONTREAL

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net Chge
4497	Abitibi	74⅜	71⅝	72	—2
858	Asbestos	78	74	76⅜	—3⅛
1479	do pf	110⅛	108⅛	109⅛	—¼
853	Bell Tele	139	138⅛	138⅛	+1¼
2224	Brazilian ...	53⅞	52⅞	53⅞	+⅞
205	Brompton ...	24	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
245	B. E. Steel...	2	1⅞	2	+⅛
140	do 1st pf...	27½	26	26	—2
860	do 2d pf...	9½	8	8	+¼
363	Can Cement.	105	104⅝	104¾	+¼
257	Can Car pf..	83½	83	83½	
25	Can Convtrs.	84½	84½	84½	
345	Ca Stmshp pf	45¼	44	44	—1¼
3035	Cons Smelt..	82½	78	80	—3
2375	Dom Cannrs.	110½	102½	110	+9
979	Dom Textile.	78½	77¾	78	
207	Laurentide...	80	80	80	
96	Mackey	122¼	122	122¼	—⅝
8965	Mont Pwr ...	193	187½	192½	+5½
441	Price Bros ..	39½	38½	39½	+½
105	Smith Bros...	39⅜	39	39½	+4½
1029	Shawinigan ..	149⅝	148	149	—1½
2010	Spanish Riv..	111	109⅜	110⅛	—⅜
681	do pf	123	121½	122½	—⅜
688	Steel of Can.	86½	85½	85¾	—⅜
310	Twin City ...	68	65	65	—4
50	Wayagamack	44	44	44	—2½
	BANKS				
56	Commerce ..	201	200	201	+1½
26	Montreal	246¼	246¼	246¼	+½
235	Nova Scotia.	270	270	270	+7¼
62	Royal	236⅜	236⅜	236⅜	+¼
93	Union	115	115	115	—½
	BONDS				
10300	Dom War Loans '25..	100.30	100.25	100.25	—.05
1000	do '31....	102.35	102.35	102.30	—.25
11700	do '37....	104.55	104.50	104.50	—.20
8265	Vict Bds '27.	102.90	102.65	102.65	
74800	do '33....	106.75	106.45	106.80	+.05
58000	do '34....	104.50	104.30	104.40	+.05
16900	do '37....	109.90	109.75	109.75	—.20
2700	Renew '27..	101.85	101.75	101.85	—.25
5800	do '32....	103.95	103.65	103.65	—.05
2900	Refund '28..	100.80	100.80	100.80	
14400	do '43....	102.75	102.50	102.75	—.30
69600	do '44....	97.30	97.10	97.30	+.30
18000	Quebec Ry...	94⅞	94¼	94⅝	+2¼

HARTFORD

STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Fire Companies—				
Aetna	605	605	605	
Automobile	790	775	785	+5
Hartford	600	590	593	+3
National	710	705	710	
Phoenix	570	560	565	
Rossia	92	92	92	
Life Companies—				
Aetna	900	880	890	—10
Aetna Casualty ..	780	780	780	
Conn General	1330	1300	1320	
Hfd Steam Boiler.	560	540	550	
Travelers	1150	1130	1140	—10
Public Utilities—				
ConnLt&Pw 8% pf.	116	116	116	
ConnLt&Pw 7% pf.	109	108	109	+1
Conn Power	215	215	215	
Hfd City Gas pf...	39	38	38	
Hfd City Gas......	43	41	42	+1
Hfd Elec Lt pf....	208	205	208	+8
Hfd Elec Lt.......	220	212	216	+8
Industrials—				
Am Hardware	90	88	90	+1
Am Silver	28	28	28	
Bigelow Hfd Crpt.	105	103	103	—1
Colts	30	29	29½	+½
Eagle Lock	105	101	103	
Int Silver	140	140	140	
Land,Frary&Clark.	76	74	75	+1
Niles-Bement-Pond	24	20	23	+3
Peck, Stow&Wilson	27	26	26½	+½
Scovill	232	227	230	
Stanley Works	80	78	79	
Torrington	56	53	54	—1

GENERAL MOTORS OF CANADA

TORONTO, June 8—A record was made by General Motors of Canada in May, when production totaled 5467 cars, compared with 4850 in April. About 50 per cent of production was for domestic market.

TO HOLDERS OF SECURITIES OF

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY

June 3rd, 1925

We advise Against Depositing Securities Under the Proposed Plan of Reorganization.

We are preparing to send out an intensive analysis of the St. Paul situation which will be ready shortly. For the information of security holders who are asked to deposit under the Reorganization Plan, we are summarizing the salient features of this analysis, as follows:

1. **The St. Paul is efficiently and economically operated.**
2. **The St. Paul is moderately bonded and moderately capitalized.**
3. **The poor earnings of the St. Paul are due to the rate structure.**

Support for the foregoing statements is made in a comparison of the St. Paul with strong, well-operated, dividend-paying roads carrying the same type of traffic, but enjoying a different rate structure. We have selected for this purpose:

Atlantic Coast Line Railroad — **St. Louis-San Francisco Railway**
Southern Railway — **Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad**

BONDED DEBT

Bonded Debt Per 1,000 Ton-Miles (1924)

St. Paul $42.00
Average of four other roads.................. 49.00

Difference ....$ 7.00 St. Paul's Superiority, 14%

TOTAL CAPITALIZATION

Total Capitalization Per 1,000 Ton-Miles (1924)

St. Paul $63.00
Average of four other roads.................. 70.00

Difference ....$ 7.00 St. Paul's Superiority, 10%

TRANSPORTATION COSTS

Direct Cost of Train and Engine Service Per 1,000 Ton-Miles (1924)

St. Paul ....$ 2.14
Average of four other roads.................. 2.71

Difference ....$ .57 St. Paul's Superiority, 21%

RATE STRUCTURE

Average Revenue Per Ton-Mile (1924)

Cents
St. Paul 1.091
Average of four other roads.................. 1.380

Difference .... .289 St. Paul's Inferiority, 21%

In 1924 the St. Paul's earnings were 90% of its charges.

If the St. Paul ton-mile rate were applied to the traffic of these four roads, the results for 1924 would have been as follows:

Missouri-Kansas-Texas .... 56% interest charges
St. Louis-San Francisco................. 50% interest charges
*Atlantic Coast Line.................... 9% interest charges
†Southern Railway .... 87% interest charges

*Dividends on L. & N. stock and interest on L. & N. Collateral Trust Bonds excluded. †1923 income account.

If the average ton-mile rate of these four roads were applied to the traffic of the St. Paul, the St. Paul's results for 1924 would have been as follows:

On Basis of the Average Ton-Mile Rate of		Per Cent on all St. Paul Charges earned	Per Cent on St. Paul Preferred Stock	Per Cent on All Stock of St. Paul
Frisco	(1.390 cents)	137	26.75	13.3
Missouri-Kansas-Texas	(1.379 cents)	132	25.72	12.8
Atlantic C. L.	(1.522 cents	201	39.29	19.5
Southern Railway	(1.298 cents)	192	18.03	8.9

These figures demonstrate that the difficulties of the St. Paul are not due to excessive capitalization. They are due to inadequate rates.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is considering the rate structure at the present time.

No reorganization should be consummated until the pending rate applications have been decided and every effort to obtain fair rates has been made. With fair rates the bondholders would not have to make the heavy sacrifices required by the published plan, and stockholders would not be required to pay so burdensome an assessment as the price of preserving their equity.

Stockholders and Bondholders are invited to communicate with us, stating the amount and character of St. Paul securities held by them.

Roosevelt & Son
30 Pine Street, New York

The figures on which this analysis is based are taken from official sources. They have been checked for us by Mr. T. A. Hamilton, formerly President of the International-Great Northern Railroad. We believe they are correct.

PITTSBURGH

STOCKS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
345	Am Vit Prd..	22¾	22	22¼	+1¾
20	do pf	86½	86½	86½	—1
130	Am WG Mch	90	89½	90	
10	do pf	95	95	95	
955	Ark Nat Gas.	7	6½	6¼	—½
*138	Car Ld & Zi	8	6	7¼	+1½
18	Cit Trac	37	37	37	
300	Consol Ice ...	2	1⅝	1⅝	—¼
50	DuqLt 7s pf.	†111	111	111	+1⅜
4178	Fireproofing..	14¾	13⅜	14	
1812	do pf	35½	34⅝	35¼	+½
10	HWRefra pf..	103	103	103	
20	J&L Stl pf ..	114½	114½	114½	+½
810	Lone St Gas	38⅜	38½	38⅜	+½
1639	Oh Fu Crp...	32⅜	32	32¼	—⅛
250	Ohio Fuel Oil	13	12¼	12¼	—1¼
325	Ok Nat Gas..	29½	28½	29½	+½
10	Pgm Cos	45	45	45	+1½
69	do pf	84	83½	84	+¼
773	Pgh O & G..	6⅜	6⅛	6¼	—¼
124	Pgh Pl Glass.	289	288	289	—1
49	PTWH&T ...	35	35	35	—2
956	Salt Crk CO..	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	+⅛
200	Stan Pl Gl...	10⅜	†10⅜	10⅜	
638	Stan San	105	104	10.	—1
71	do pf	115¼	115	115¼	+¼
35	WPRys pf ..	91¼	91¼	91¼	—¼
238	West Airbke.	102½	101⅜	102	—¼
100	WE&M	72¼	72¼	72¼	—1⅜
35	Col Tr Co....	210	210	210	—15
40	Cmwlth Tr...	221⅛	221	221⅛	+6⅛
5	Pgh Tr Co...	220	220	220	—5
	BONDS				
$1000	Con Coal 6s.	109	109	109	
6000	W P Rys 5s	98⅜	98⅛	98⅛	—⅞
1000	WPTrac 5s...	89¼	89¼	89¼	+¾

DENVER

STOCKS

Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
Amal Sug	3	3	3	—.10
Amal Sug pf.....	94	94	94	—1½
Ideal Cement	70	64	70	+7
Ideal Cement pf ..	109½	108½	109½	+1½
Gt West	110	101	106	+.10
Gt West pf	112⅜	111	112	+2
Holly Sug	47	45	46	—1
Holly Sug pf	97	95	97	+2
Mt Sts T & T	112	110¼	112	+2
Nev Cal Elc Corp.	20	20	20	—2
Nev Cal Elc C pf..	90½	89	90½	+2¼
Humphreys Corp.	18	17	17	
Holly Oil	6	5¾	6	—¼
Mt. Prod	22½	21⅜	22⅜	+.63
New Brad	5⅜	5⅜	5⅞	+½
Salt Creek Cons...	7½	7½	7½	
Salt Crk Prod....	27½	27	27⅜	+.38
BONDS				
Colo Hgys 5s	103	103	103	
Den W 4½s Op 28.	100	100	100	
Denver Sch 5s.....	103	103	103	
DG&E 1st & GM 5s	98	98	98	
DG&E 1st & RSF 5s	95	94	95	+1
Denver Tram 1st 6s	97	97	97	
Nev Cal El C 4s Ser A '46	99	99	99	
do 6s Ser B '50..	99	99	99	

BARRAS CONSTRUCTION CORPORATION

366 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK

1415 EYE STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1612 MARKET STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LONDON STOCK MARKET QUIET

LONDON, June 8—The stock market was quiet, the fortnightly settlement acting as a restriction on speculation. Industrials were checkered, featured by buoyancy in the Courtaulds issues. Other artificial silk shares were sympathetically higher.

Rubber shares were easier on realizing, due to a slight reaction in the staple. Oils were cheerful on bear covering over the fortnightly settlement.

Mines were mixed. South American and home rails were dull. Specialties were weak on Paris selling. Royal Dutch was 32⅛ and Rio Tintos 38⅜.

The gilt-edge division was heavy due to preparations for many new issues. French loans were weak on selling by holders who were apprehensive over the action of the franc and on fears that the French Government is not strong enough to enforce necessary measures to stabilize the currency.

BOOT AND SHOE PRODUCTION

Production of boots and shoes in April totaled 29,836,220 pairs, compared with 29,971,908 in March and 28,003,791 in April, 1924. Comparative figures for January-April show 113,285,626 pairs produced in 1925 and 110,197,318 pairs in 1924.

G. R. KINNEY SALES GAIN

Sales of G. R. Kinney Company, Inc., for May and five months showed gains of 1.07 per cent and 7.70 per cent respectively.

	1925	1924
May sales	$1,569,075	$1,552,423
5 months	6,828,583	6,334,676

DIVIDENDS

Utah Power & Light declared the regular quarterly preferred dividend of 1¾ per cent, payable July 1 to stock of record June 10.

Twin City Rapid Transit declared the regular semiannual dividend of 2 per cent on the common and the regular quarterly of $1.75 on the preferred, both payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

H. R. Mallinson Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 22.

Bush Terminal Building Company declared the regular quartely dividend of $1.75 on the preferred stock, payable July 1 to stock of record June 17.

American Car & Foundry declared an initial quarterly dividend of $1.50 on the new no par common and the regular quarterly of 1¾ per cent on the preferred payable July 1 to stock of record June 18.

Brunswick Balke Collender declared the regular quarterly 1¾ per cent preferred dividend, payable July 1 to stock of record June 20.

West Point Manufacturing Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $2 payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

El Paso Electric Company (Delaware corporation) declared a quarterly dividend of $1.25 on the common stock, payable June 15 to stock of record June 9.

Northern States Power of Delaware declared the regularly quarterly dividends of $1.75 on the preferred, payable July 20 to stock of record June 30, and 2 per cent on Class A common, payable Aug. 1 to stoc kof record June 30.

Standard Gas & Electric Company declared quarterly dividends of 75 cents on the common and $1.75 on the 7 per cent cumulative prior preference stock, payable Jul 25 to stock of record June y30,

FOR 23 YEARS WE HAVE NEVER PAID LESS THAN 5% PER ANNUM IN DIVIDENDS

How Do You Rate Your Own Financial Judgment?

Many people have not the experience to select personally from among the multitude of chances for investment. They prefer to pool their resources and have them invested, under strict legal safeguards by men of proven financial skill.

Our Association has been rendering this kind of service for its members for 23 years. Its past success and reputation are assurance that it can also serve you well.

Come in and let us explain our plan in detail or send for a copy of our booklet, "The Saving Plan."

PUGET SOUND SAVINGS and LOAN ASSOCIATION
RESOURCES OVER FIVE MILLION DOLLARS
WHERE PIKE ST. CROSSES THIRD
SEATTLE, WASH.

STUTZ MOTOR LOSS LARGER

Stutz Motor for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, report net loss of $517,567 after expenses, interest and other deductions, compared with a net loss of $49,538 in 1923.

GIANTS KEEP UP A RAPID PACE

Champions Are Fast Leaving All Except Brooklyn Far in the Rear

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	31	14	.688
Brooklyn	27	19	.587
Pittsburgh	23	19	.548
Philadelphia	21	22	.488
Cincinnati	22	23	.485
Boston	18	26	.409
Chicago	19	28	.404
St. Louis	18	28	.370

RESULTS SATURDAY
Pittsburgh 9, Philadelphia 3.
Brooklyn 12, Chicago 9.
St. Louis 6, New York 3.
Boston vs. Cincinnati (postponed).

RESULTS SUNDAY
Cincinnati 3, Boston 2 (12 innings).
Brooklyn 10, Chicago 9.
New York 6, St. Louis 2.

GAMES TODAY
Boston at Pittsburgh.
New York at Chicago.
Brooklyn at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Cincinnati.

Timely hitting, good pitching in fact practically every quality essential to a championship team, is apparent in the play of the New York Giants in the National League, and has given them such a lead in the race that baseball fans look upon the situation as an indication of certain victory for the Giants. Even when Cincinnati was out in front with pennant possibilities, fans in general were picking New York to go ahead.

Now that the Giants are ahead with 4½ games between them and Brooklyn in second place, little doubt remains in the baseball world that the Giants will win their fifth straight pennant and thereby set a new major league record for consecutive pennants won. Once in the lead the Giants have seldom been known to falter to any great extent, mainly because of their powerful reserve strength. Even the absence of Frisch and Lindstrom from the lineup has failed to cause more than passing comment. Take men of such ability from the lineups of practically any other team in the major leagues and it would mean a severe setback. Kelly has filled Frisch's place with great efficiency and Groh was ready to fill in at third base with equal dexterity. Despite the good playing of the champions Broooklyn has not only maintained the fast pace but has gained on the Giants in the last three weeks' figuring.

Three weeks ago the Superbas were six games behind the champions. Now they are 4½. That is a gain of a game and a half in three weeks' play. Small as this may sound it is quite a feat. The teams played even in the past week, each winning four and losing two. Pittsburgh after gaining rapidly on Brooklyn and New York in the preceding week slipped somewhat in the last week, winning two and losing two. St. Louis has been somewhat of a feature under the managership of Rogers Hornsby, winning four straight games from the Cincinnati Reds and one from New York. The Giants, however, took three from the Cardinals. Philadelphia maintained its '500' per cent playing by winning three and losing three. Cincinnati won three and lost three. Boston, although winning only one and losing five, maintained its place in the standing in sixth position. Chicago won two and lost three.

The only change in the league standing from last week at this time is the alternation of Cincinnati and Philadelphia, the latter displacing the Reds from fourth place. The slump in pitching caused the Reds to lose their hold on the first division, while tremendous hitting has given the Phillies a place in the first four.

Pittsburgh opens a series with Boston today, which promises well for the third place holders. Boston has always had difficulty with Pittsburgh and as yet has failed to win a game against Pittsburgh. New York plays at Chicago, Philadelphia at Cincinnati and Brooklyn will try to stop St. Louis. The real attraction of the week, however, will be the series between Pittsburgh and New York which begins Friday. With the Superbas being unable to stop the Giants, fans are looking to Pittsburgh, last year the hardest opponent for the champions. No big changes are expected in the league standing during the next week but many fans are expecting to see Pittsburgh displace Brooklyn in second place.

DAVIS CUP DATES IN AMERICAN ZONE

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—The first round match of the American Zone Davis Cup ties will be played at Havana, Cuba, June 28, 29 and 30 between the Spanish and Cuban teams.

After the Havana match, the winning team will sail for Mexico, where the second round tie will be played July 16, 17 and 18 against the Mexican representatives at Mexico City. The victors in this series will next face Japan at the Baltimore Country Club Aug. 13, 14 and 15.

Japan has advanced to the semi-final round as the result of a default by China. Both Oriental teams had drawn first-round byes.

In the lower half of the American zone draw, Canada has received a default from New Zealand.

FOUR GAMES FOR "BIG TEN"

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 8 (Special)—At least four games with "Big Ten" rivals must be played by each football team in the Intercollegiate Conference, it was ruled here at the meeting of the faculty committee. To determine the advisability of rotating football schedules a committee was appointed, composed of Dean Henry Gale of Chicago, R. W. Aigler of Michigan and Louis Pelzer of Iowa. Another committee is to be appointed by Prof. J. F. A. Pyre of Wisconsin, president of the faculty organization, to determine the limits of the authority and duties of the various bodies having a hand in the administration of athletics in the Conference. This includes the graduate-managing committee and the organizations of athletic directors and coaches of each sport.

STANTON DUE IN BOSTON

M. M. Stanton, new right-handed pitcher secured by the Boston Red Sox from St. Louis University, is expected to report at the Boston headquarters today, according to an announcement this morning by J. R. Price, secretary. Stanton is an all-round athlete, having taken part in basketball, football and baseball in college.

W. F. JOHNSON RETAINS TITLE

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 8 (AP)—W. F. Johnson retained his title as Philadelphia and district tennis champion yesterday by defeating Carl Fischer, former intercollegiate champion, in the final round. The scores were 6—4, 8—6, 6—4.

U. S. POLO TEAM WINS

LONDON, June 8 (AP)—The United States Army polo team today defeated the Hurlingham club team 5 to 4. The Eaton team defeated the United States team, 6 goals to 4, at Ranelagh Club Saturday.

ARGENTINE ELEVEN WINS

PARIS, June 8 (AP)—The Argentine "Boca Junior" soccer football team defeated a Paris eleven, 4 to 2, yesterday. Ten thousand spectators witnessed the contest.

HALSTEAD TO LEAD NINE

EASTON, Pa., June 8—Jonah Halsted '27, of Paterson, N. J., a pitcher, was elected captain of the 1926 Lafayette College baseball team at a meeting Friday.

Hockey Ranked as Major Sport

Members of the Team May Now Win Varsity Letters at Princeton

PRINCETON, N. J., June 8 (AP)—The agitation in favor of raising hockey to a major sport culminated in the announcement yesterday of an amendment to the constitution of the undergraduate athletic committee placing hockey on the same plane with football, baseball, crew and track, and providing for the varsity "P" award to members of the team next year.

It was also voted to award the members of the junior varsity crew the insignia of a minor sports championship "P" with crossed oars.

At the same meeting of the committee insignia awards to members of the spring sports teams was announced, together with two special awards. R. G. Hills '25 of Washington received the white sweater with a black varsity "P," reserved for captains of major sports teams winning the championship of the "Big Three," by virtue of leading his track men to victory over Harvard and Yale.

The committee recommended that championship charms be awarded members of the track team, the managers and Coach Keene Fitzpatrick.

Richard L. McClenahan '25 of Princeton, manager of the interscholastic track team, was awarded the minor sport championship "P" under an amendment to the constitution passed at the winter meeting of the committee.

The University pistol team, undefeated intercollegiate champions and victor over United States Military Academy, was voted the minor sports championship "P" and at the same time a resolution was passed making the highest award in the future to members of the pistol, gun and rifle teams the regular minor sport insignia. W. B. Thulin '27 of Belmont, Mass., received the insignia "L P T" as a member of the varsity lacrosse team, while Hersey, Wellesley Hills, Mass., was awarded his straight numerals as a member of the championship freshman golf team.

Seventy-two athletes, including the versatile C. W. Caldwell '25 and Hills, will be lost to Princeton through graduation this year.

The Tiger football squad will be hardest hit. No less than 12 of last fall's gridiron warriors will receive diplomas on June 16, while seven varsity baseball tossers, five members of the varsity crew, and 12 track stars pass out of Jungletown athletics.

Caldwell and Hills, a pair of the greatest all-around athletes ever developed at Princeton, will be missed. The former for three years played halfback on the eleven and during the same period pitched and played the outfield on the baseball nine. His terrific hitting has been hardly less remarkable than his clever pitching. For one season he played on the basketball team.

Hills, giant football guard and track captain, was an Olympic star and intercollegiate shot-putting champion.

EXETER NINE BEATS ANDOVER RIVALS, 5-0

EXETER, N. H., June 8—Phillips Exeter Academy finally turned back its foremost rival, Phillips Andover Academy, at baseball, 5 to 0, here Saturday. It was the first win for the New Hampshire schoolboys over Andover in four years. Neither team hit heavily, Exeter obtaining six against Andover's five. Andover made eight errors. Exeter scored one run in the third and fourth innings and climaxed with three in the seventh. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Exeter	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	0	x	5	6	2
Andover	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	8

Batteries—Healy and Gore; Layton, Drummond and Dudley, Swift. Losing pitcher—Layton. Umpires—Mullen and Kendrick. Time—2h.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	PC
San Francisco	43	15	.741
Salt Lake City	34	26	.567
Los Angeles	32	29	.525
Seattle	30	30	.500
Portland	24	30	.444
Oakland	26	33	.441
Sacramento	25	36	.410
Vernon	24	39	.381

RESULTS SATURDAY
Portland 3, San Francisco 1.
San Francisco 5, Portland 4.
Los Angeles 5, Seattle 1.
Salt Lake City 15, Oakland 4.
Sacramento 8, Vernon 7.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Seattle 9, Los Angeles 1.
Seattle 7, Los Angeles 2.
San Francisco 13, Portland 10.
Vernon 3, Sacramento 0.
Vernon 10, Sacramento 3.
Oakland 4, Salt Lake City 3.
Oakland 3, Salt Lake City 1.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Toronto	34	18	.654
Baltimore	30	20	.600
Jersey City	29	23	.558
Reading	82	24	.538
Buffalo	31	27	.534
Rochester	20	27	.426
Syracuse	18	32	.360
Providence	16	35	.314

RESULTS SATURDAY
Baltimore 4, Buffalo 2.
Toronto 4, Reading 2.
Providence 13, Rochester 8.
Jersey City 15, Syracuse 14.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Rochester 4, Providence 3.
Buffalo 4, Baltimore 2.
Jersey City 13, Syracuse 11.
Syracuse 3, Jersey City 2.
Reading 11, Toronto 9.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Paul	29	20	.592
Louisville	28	20	.574
Indianapolis	27	23	.540
Toledo	23	25	.479
Milwaukee	23	25	.479
Kansas City	23	25	.479
Minneapolis	24	28	.462
Columbus	18	29	.383

RESULTS SATURDAY
Kansas City 6, Minneapolis 5.
St. Paul 10, Milwaukee 3.
Columbus 12, Indianapolis 4.
Louisville 6, Toledo 2.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Louisville 12, Toledo 4.
St. Paul 18, Milwaukee 3.
Kansas City 16, Minneapolis 3.
Indianapolis 4, Columbus 3.
Indianapolis 4, Columbus 2.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New Orleans	30	21	.588
Atlanta	31	24	.564
Nashville	27	23	.540
Memphis	27	28	.491
Birmingham	25	27	.481
Chattanooga	26	29	.473
Mobile	24	29	.453
Little Rock	22	31	.415

RESULTS SUNDAY
New Orleans 3, Memphis 1.
Atlanta 4, Chattanooga 3.
Little Rock 5, Mobile 3.
Nashville 8, Birmingham 3.

HARVARD CREW SAILS

RED TOP, Conn., June 8 (AP)—The Harvard crews and waiters here in training for the regatta with Yale, enjoyed an all-day sail on Long Island Sound yesterday aboard J. P. Morgan's steam yacht "Corsair." They sailed out past Gardner's Island and the yacht anchored and all had a swim. The cruise then took them around Shelter Island and past Greenport and as far as Rocky Point. Several of the crew were met on board by their fathers.

URUGUAYAN TEAM WINS

BASEL, Switzerland, June 8 (AP)—The Uruguayan Olympic champion soccer football team won from a Basel team, by 5 to 2 yesterday.

MICHIGAN WINS 'BIG TEN' TITLE

Three Records Fall in Intercollegiate Conference Track and Field Meet

INTERCOLLEGIATE CONFERENCE A. A. CHAMPIONSHIP

College	Points
University of Michigan	45½
University of Wisconsin	31
Ohio State University	30½
University of Iowa	29
University of Illinois	24½
University of Chicago	14
Northwestern University	13
University of Minnesota	11½
Butler University	11
University of Notre Dame	10½
Michigan Agricultural College	5
Marquette University	5
Ohio Wesleyan University	4
Akron University	3½
Purdue University	2

COLUMBUS, O., June 8 (pecial)—The University of Michigan track team won the track and field championship of the Intercollegiate Conference when it scored 45½ points in the twenty-fifth annual championship games held in the Ohio State University Stadium Saturday.

The Wolverines took five firsts, one second, three thirds and two fourths. The closest rival of Michigan for honors was the University of Wisconsin, scoring a total of 31 points. Wisconsin took only one first place, but score four seconds and placed five more men in the last places.

Ohio State was in second place until the last event, the one-mile relay, was run off. Until that time the Buckeyes had scored a total of 30½ points, while the Badgers had made only 29. In the relay, the Ohioans failed to place, while Wisconsin came in fourth, giving them two points and second place in the meet.

Three records were broken in the meet. W. D. Hubbard '25, Michigan, in the running broad jump made a leap of 25ft., 3½ in., which eclipsed his old record, made in 1923 by two inches. He also had held the National College Athletic Association record of 25ft., 2in., which he also made in 1923. This mark is only 2½in. less than the world's amateur record made at the Olympic Games in 1924 by R. L. Legendre, Georgetown College, who was credited with a jump of 25ft., 6in.

P. M. Northrop '27 Michigan, by making a javelin throw of 201ft. 9½in, bettered the mark made by M. S. Angier, Illinois, in 1923 of 198ft. 10¾in. He also bettered the intercollegiate record made by C. H. Storrs, Yale, who made a throw of 199ft. 1in.

H. H. Schwarze '27, Wisconsin, won the 16-pound shotput, with a throw of 46ft. 7¼in. However, in an exhibition trial he made a heave of 48ft 1¼in. This made a new Conference record, the old being made in 1904 by Ralph Rose, Michigan, with a throw of 47ft. ¼in. In the pole vault, R. G. Bouscher of Northwestern University made the best mark of the year when he cleared the bar at 13ft.

Hubbard in the 100-yard dash came within one one-hundredth of a second from equalling the Conference record held by W. D. Hayes, Notre Dame, who made the century in 9.7 while Hubbard traveled the distance in 9.71s.

Individual scoring honors were about evenly divided. Hubbard taking firsts in the broad jump and 100-yard dash was highest scorer with 10 points. He was followed closely, however, by his teammate, P. M. Northrop '27, who placed first in the javelin throw, third in the broad jump and tied for third in the pole vault, making a total of 9½ points.

G. P. Guthrie '26, of Ohio State, and H. H. Schwarze '27 of Wisconsin were tied with 9 points each. Guthrie took first in the 120-yard high hurdles and second in the 220-yard low hurdles. Schwarze placed first in the shotput and second in the discus throw.

For the first time in any large intercollegiate track meet, the officials timed the men by hundredths of seconds instead of the usual method, by fifths and tenths.

100-Yard Dash—Won by W. D. Hubbard, Michigan; L. W. Wittman, Michigan, second; O. T. Roberts, Iowa, third; Glen Gray, Butler, fourth; H. T. Evans Jr., Illinois, fifth. Time—9.7s.

220-Yard Dash—Won by F. P. Alderman, Michigan A. C.; Glen Gray, Butler, second; William Gruenhagen, Minnesota, third; L. P. Irwin, Ohio State, fourth; O. T. Roberts, Iowa, fifth. Time—21.12s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Herman Phillips, Butler; K. R. Kennedy, Wisconsin, second; C. F. Coulter, Iowa, third; A. O. Martin, Northwestern, fourth; J. Spence, Chicago, fifth. Time—48.9s.

880-Yard Run—Won by C. A. Reinke, Michigan; A. O. Martin, Northwestern, second; R. H. Freyberg, Michigan, third; William Cox, Notre Dame, fourth; E. D. Ponheer, Illinois, fifth. Time—1m. 54.84s.

One-Mile Run—Won by J. Cusack, Chicago; Orville Matthews, Minnesota, second; G. A. Schutt, Wisconsin, third; C Judge, Notre Dame, fourth; William Hill, Ohio Wesleyan, fifth. Time—4m. 24.59s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by Melvin Shimek, Marquette; H. R. Phelps, Iowa, second; H. P. Bourke, Chicago, third; H. W. Kennedy, Ohio State, fourth; R. L. Perry, Wisconsin, fifth. Time—9m. 22.61s.

120-Yard High Hurdles—Won by G. P. Guthrie, Ohio State; C. D. Werner, Illinois, second; L. N. Snyder, Ohio State, third; L. D. Phelps, Iowa, fourth; J. Merigold, Illinois, fifth. (D. C. Kinsey, Illinois, finished fourth, but was disqualified for knocking too many hurdles down.) Time—14.61s.

220-Yard Low Hurdles—Won by D. C. Kinsey, Illinois; G. P. Guthrie, Ohio State, second; Harley Pearce, Ohio Wesleyan, third; L. N. Snyder, Ohio State, fourth; J. Merigold, Illinois, fifth. Time—23.89s.

One-Mile Relay Race—Won by University of Michigan (H. H. Ohlheiser, F. L. Mueller, W. H. Herrnstein and N. P. Feinsinger); University of Notre Dame, second; University of Illinois, third; University of Wisconsin, fourth; University of Iowa, fifth. Time—3m. 21.81s.

Running High Jump—Won by J. E. Russell, Chicago, 6ft. 6in.; C. E. McGinis, Wisconsin, second, 6ft. 2⅝in.; D. G. Weeks, Michigan, E. W. Tuhtar, Wisconsin, and W. B. Campbell, Northwestern, tied for third, 6ft. ½in. (Russell's jump of 6ft. 6in. makes new intercollegiate record.)

Running Broad Jump—Won by W. D. Hubbard, Michigan, 25ft. 3½in.; W. H. Wallace, Illinois, 24ft. 1¼in., second. P. M. Northrop, Michigan, 23ft. 6in., third; M. T. Fell, Illinois, 23 ft. 21½in. fourth; H. F. McAndrews, Wisconsin, 22ft. 10in. fifth. (Hubbard's jump of 25ft. 3½in. new intercollegiate record.)

Pole Vault—Won by R. N. Bouschor, Northwestern, 13ft.; E. C. Kreiger, Wisconsin, 12ft. 6in., second; G. M. Barnes, Illinois, P. M. Northrop, Michigan, Paul Harrington, Notre Dame, and C. A. Rohrer, Minnesota, tied for third with jumps of 12ft.

Sixteen-Pound Shotput—Won by H. H. Schwarze, Wisconsin, 46ft. 7¼in.; R. G. Dauber, Iowa, 45ft. 9in., second; C. J. Munz, Michigan, 43ft. 9¼in., third; R. F. Doyle, Michigan, 43ft. 7¾in., fourth; F. F. Milbauer, Notre Dame, 43ft. 3½in., fifth. (In an exhibition Schwarze put the shoe 48ft. 1¼in. for a new Conference record.)

Sixteen-Pound Hammer Throw—Won by R. C. Bunker, Ohio State, 153ft 6in; L. A. Murphy, Ohio State, 134ft 5¾in second; E. R. Handy, Iowa, 134ft 2in. third; Theodore Cox, Minnesota, 132ft. 2¼in fourth; B. F. Shively, Illinois, 125ft. 10in. fifth.

Discus Throw—Won by J. W. Hancock, Iowa, 138ft. 2in.; H. H. Schwarze, Wisconsin, 137ft. 5¾in., second; H. W. Daine, Iowa, 132ft. 3½in third; R. F. Doyle, Michigan, 130ft. 4¼in fourth; G. A. Shutte, Minnesota, 129ft. 1¼in fifth.

Javelin Throw—Won by P. M. Northrop, Michigan, 201ft. 9½in.; J. P. Ashburn, Ohio State and Jean Smith, Akron, tied for second, 180ft; D. S. Cunningham, Purdue, 179ft. 5in, fourth; R. H. Kreuz, Wisconsin, 176ft. fifth. (New Conference record.)

MENDELL QUITS ATHLETIC BOARD

Retires as Chairman After Fine Career at Yale

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 8—Formal announcement of the resignation of Prof. C. W. Mendell, chairman of the Athletic Board of Control at Yale University, was made Saturday in The Yale Daily News, which said editorially:

"The board of control of Yale University athletics accepts with profound regret the decision of Prof. Clarence W. Mendell to retire from his post of leadership as its chairman. At the formation of the board in 1916 he was chosen as one of its faculty representatives and as a member of its first executive committee helped largely to solve the varied problems confronting the new organization.

"Under the leadership of Professor Mendell, the development of Yale's general athletic facilities has been marked. Among outstanding recent accomplishments are the completion of the Yale Bowl, the provision of the new track, athletic field, tennis courts and general equipment at the Yale field, the erection of the Lapham Club House, and of the Cook boathouse at Derby and the acquisition of the Ray Tompkins memorial property, now under development for golf.

"Professor Mendell has clearly emphasized the principles of 'athletics for all'—of retention of coaches of proved character and worth, with accompanying restrictions of excessive coaching salaries and of insistence on the highest standards of eligibility, scholarship and conduct for membership on athletic tetams. As spokesman and representative of Yale, without as well as within the university, he has interpreted the aim and spirit of Yale athletics with the full confidence and support of all his colleagues.

"On behalf not merely of its own members but of the whole Yale community whose interests it is privileged to represent, the board of control unites in appreciation of the exceptional service of Professor Mendell and its enduring significance to Yale."

SHAMROCK WINS RACE FROM NORE TO DOVER

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 8—Sir Thomas Lipton's 23-meter Shamrock, which the day before, had been disqualified for fouling a mark in a race against four other big-type yachts at Southend-on-Sea registered her second victory of the season Saturday when she won the historic race from the Nore to Dover. King George's cutter Britannia, handicapped by the lightness of breeze as she had been the previous day, never came near the leader.

Lord Waring's White Heather provided the thrill of the race by running onto Girdler Sand. She grounded when the tide began to ebb and remained stranded with a Margate lifeboat standing by in case of need. Second to the Shamrock was Herbert Wild's Lulworth, formerly the Terpsichore, who since her keel was recast has improved greatly in speed.

YALE CREWS SHOW VIGOR IN WORKOUTS

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 8 (AP)—Cooler weather and a restful Sunday put enthusiasm into the Yale crews, and this was noticeable in the morning workouts on the Thames River.

Coach E. O. Leader took the varsity eight a mile and a half up-stream at a low stroke and brought it back with practice in raising a low stroke to a sprint. The junior varsity and combination crews were given similar practice.

The freshman crew was taken by Coach Murphy well up river toward Norwich and attention was paid to unison in blade work and to get the men to put "spring" into the stroke.

Coach Leader also tried to smooth off the work with the blades in the junior and combination crews, there having been a tendency to "bob" in the bow.

FOURTEEN ROUNDS OF CHESS ARE COMPLETED

INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT STANDING (Leaders)

	Won	Lost
Niemzowitsch	10½	3½
Rubinstein	10	4
Marshall	9½	4½

MARIENBAD, June 8 (AP)—Fourteen rounds of the international chess masters' tournament were completed yesterday by playing off three adjourned games. The summary:

Yates, England, defeated Opocensky, Hungaray (eighth round); Tartakower, Austria, drew with Opocensky, Hungary (twelfth round); Thomas, England, drew with Yates, England (thirteenth round).

CHAPMAN LEADS FOR MOTOR-PACE TITLE

NEW YORK, June 8—George Chapman won the 40-mile national motor-paced by Jean Antenicci of New York in the New York Velodrome last night. The race was the first of a series of 24 to decide the championship of America. He led from start to finish.

Chapman defeated Samuel Gastman Vincent Madonna Charles Verklyn, Henry Wynsdad and Daniel Pichione. The time was 1h. 1m. 50 4-5s.

Peter Moeskops defeated Fred Spencer in two straight heats of a one-mile race. Cecil Walker and Arthur Spencer defeated Alfred Goullet and Olando Plant in two straight heats of a one-mile team match race.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Ohio State 9, Minnesota 2.
Indiana 9, Purdue 3.
Coe 8, Cornell College 5.
Chicago 7, Wisconsin 5.
Wooster 14, Oberlin 6.
Wabash 4, Depauw 4.
St. Olaf 3, Carleton 0.
Holy Cross 6, Harvard 2.
Dartmouth 3, Columbia 2.
Tufts 11, New Hampshire 2.
Wesleyan 4, Amherst 1.
Union 7, Massachusetts Aggies 6.
R. I. State 6, Connecticut Aggies 4.
Brown 2, Providence 0.
Yale 9, Crescent A. C. 6.
Colgate 3, Princeton 2.
Norwich 10, Bates 6.
N. Y. University 4, Pennsylvania 3.
Vermont 8, St. Michael's 0.

TAUBE TO LEAD PURDUE

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 8 (Special)—M. A. Taube '28, third baseman, has been elected captain of the varsity baseball nine at Purdue University, it is announced here. Taube, who succeeds Capt. E. D. Hall '25 is one of the leading batters on the team. In his first eight games this season he averaged .241 on seven hits, scoring four runs. His home is at Detroit, Mich.

LENESS ELECTED CAPTAIN

G. J. Leness '26, star half-mile runner, has been elected captain of the 1926 Massachusetts Institute of Technology track and field team. Leness won the New England Intercollegiate half-mile title with a new record of 1m. 55s., and later finished second in the intercollegiates at Philadelphia, when the winner was timed in 1m. 53 5-10s.

COLUMBIA ELECTS CAPTAIN

NEW YORK, June 8—F. E. Zegri, left fielder, has been elected captain of the Columbia University baseball squad for next season. He has played two years on the varsity, and also was a substitute quarterback on the football squad last fall.

WANDERERS WIN AT PONY POLO

Lacey's Combination Polo Team Beats Milburn's Freebooters 8-5

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 8—L. L. Lacey and his combination of American polo players proved too skillful for what was practically the victorious four in the international matches of last year in the opening event of the 1925 season, a special match for charity, held on the International Field at Meadowbrook, Saturday. This was in part due to the play of W. A. Harriman, who was omitted from the lineup of the Americans last year, but outplayed and outrode both Devereux Milburn, the captain of the all-American team, and Thomas Hitchcock Jr., another of the American stars last year. The score was 8 to 5, and after a scoreless first period, the Wanderers, as the Lacey team was styled, were never headed, though the score was tied at one all, when R. E. Strawbridge Jr., substitute on the international four, sent down a long drive near the start of the third period.

The Wanderers were on the defensive at the start, with both Hitchcock and later Milburn himself trying for scores. But each time Lacey headed off the final try, or it went aside. J. W. Webb, one of the three internationalist on the Wanderers, tried for a goal near the end of the period, but was ridden off by Hitchcock, after Harriman had taken Milburn out of play. The combination worked out better at the start of the second, when a combined attack gave Lacey the final shot and he put it through. In the third, Strawbridge equalized; but Webb put his team ahead later with a series of drives all alone. Harriman scored his first individual goal soon afterward, and two more were scored in the fourth by combination play, going to the credit of Webb and Harriman, with Lacey also in the attacking formation, while Malcolm Stevenson lay back on the defense. This placed the Wanderers in the lead at 5—1 at half time.

The Freebooters, the name of the team captained by Milburn, again began to display their hardest offensive play at the start of the fifth, but after Hitchcock had scored, Harriman balanced the score once more with a long-driven goal near the end of the same period. Hitchcock shortened the lead in the sixth, in the only score of that period, but Harriman scored for the Wanderers once more in the seventh, and, though J. S. Phipps scored his first goal soon afterward, on a scrimmage Stevenson suddenly abandoned his defensive tactics, and, driving straight through the center of the defense, sent the ball through to preserve the four-goal lead.

The winners simply held themselves on the defensive in the final period, and this made all the desperate attacks of the Freebooters useless, with the exception of an attack by Strawbridge and Milburn, which resulted in a score by the former. The summary:

WANDERERS	FREEBOOTERS
No. 1—V. A. Harriman	J. S. Phipps
No. 2—J. W. Webb	T. Hitchcock Jr.
No. 3—M. Stevenson	R. E. Strawbridge Jr.
Back—L. L. Lacey	Devereux Milburn

Score—Wanderers 8, Freebooters 5. Goals—Harriman 4, Webb 2, Stevenson, Lacey for Wanderers; Strawbridge 2, Hitchcock 2, Phipps for Freebooters. Referee—L. E. Stoddard. Umpires—J. C. Cooley and Capt. Frank Miller.

WOMEN START FOR EASTERN TITLE

Sixty Golfers Tee-Off Today at Greenwich C. C.

NEW YORK, June 8—This week will witness the competition for the women's Eastern golf championships, which will be played today and tomorrow over the course of the Greenwich Country Club, with 60 entries. The field includes Miss Marie Jenney of North Hempstead, who recently carried off the honors in the women's Metropolitan championship at Baltusrol; Mrs. D. C. Hurd, former United States champion; Mrs. H. A. Jackson of Greenwich, another former United States title holder; Mrs. Thomas Hucknall of Forest Hills, and Mrs. J. J. Thomson of Siwanoy.

The field is one of the strongest ever assembled for the championship, despite the fact that such stars as Miss Glenna Collett, Miss M. K. Browne and other brilliant players are absent. The Greenwich course will furnish a strenuous test.

The pairings and time for starting were announced yesterday. The first pair to get away will leave the first tee at 9:30 and others will follow at intervals of five minutes, so that the entire field should be under way by noon. Mrs. L. H. Herzog of Scarsdale and Mrs. Edward Norton of Guelph Mills will be the first to get away, followed by Mrs. Edward Fitler, the Merion star, and Mrs. Edward Stevens of Woodway. The starting times follow:

9:30—Mrs. L. H. Herzog, Scarsdale, and Mrs. Edward Norton, Guelph Mills.
9:35—Mrs. Edward Fitler, Merion, and Mrs. Edward Stevens, Woodway.
9:40—Mrs. E. H. Baker, Oakley, and Mrs. George Hite, Apawamis.
9:45—Miss Natalie Reynal, Mount Kisco, and Miss Martha Ottley, Nassau.
9:50—Miss Marie Jenney, North Hempstead, and Mrs. G. H. Stetson, Huntington Valley.
9:55—Mrs. E. G. Betz, Philadelphia C. C., and Mrs. Joseph Davis, Women's National.
10:00—Mrs. J. D. Chapman, Greenwich, and Mrs. Raymond Slotter, Philmont.
10:05—Mrs. Louis Grumbach, Hollywood, and Mrs. J. W. Turnbull, Whitemarsh.
10:10—Mrs. D. C. Hurd, Merion, and Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Greenwich.
10:15—Mrs. R. H. Barlow, Merion, and Miss Georgiana Bishop, Brooklawn.
10:20—Mrs. Caleb Fox, Huntington Valley, and Mrs. F. E. DuBois, Englewood.
10:25—Mrs. John Woodfin, Brae Burn, and Mrs. Thomas Hucknall, Forest Hills.
10:30—Mrs. Theodore Weiderseim, Philadelphia C. C., and Mrs. Jay Lee, Hackensack.
10:35—Miss Eleanor Allen, Oakley, and Mrs. J. J. Thomson, Siwanoy.
10:40—Miss Katherine Stewart, Merion, and Miss Lassie McMahon, Sleepy Hollow.
10:45—Mrs. Philip Stevenson, Piping Rock, and Mrs. Frederick Ryan, Baltusrol.
10:50—Mrs. Harold Minott, Mount Kisco, and Mrs. Seward Prosser, Englewood.
10:55—Mrs. Charles Frazier, Green Meadow, and Miss Florence McNeely, Merion.
11:00—Miss L. Wilde, Fairview, and Mrs. E. Seligman.
11:05—Mrs. Arthur Hoag, Belleclaire, and Mrs. D. M. Miller, Winged Foot.
11:10—Mrs. H. L. Newton, Whitemarsh, and Mrs. F. A. Laird, Westchester.
11:15—Mrs. Albert Taylor, Engineers, and Mrs. C. M. Bacon, Scarsdale.
11:20—Mrs. J. C. Freeman, Belleclaire, and Mrs. E. A. Fitch, Westchester.
11:25—Mrs. C. F. Spanier, St. Albans, and Mrs. Homer Strong, Rochester.
11:30—Mrs. M. Haney, Gedney Farms, and Mrs. George Wallen, Greenwich.
11:35—Mrs. Courtland Smith, Glen Ridge, and Mrs. M. D. Patterson, Westchester Biltmore.
11:40—Miss Lucille McAllister, Wannamoisett, and Miss Madeline Chandler, Laureiton.
11:45—Mrs. H. J. Fitzgerald, Dunwoodie, and Mrs. Joseph Quirk, Greenwich.
11:50—Mrs. G. Wheelan, Westchester, and Mrs. Robert Knowles, Oakley.
11:55—Mrs. Vance McCarty, Siwanoy, and Mrs. G. W. Savage, Cherry Valley.

SPEAKER CONFIDENT OF CLEVELAND TEAM

Says Club Is Stronger in Reserves and Pitching

"We have a much better ball team than we did a year ago and should be well up in the race this year," said Manager T. E. Speaker of the Cleveland American League baseball club to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Saturday. "Our reserve strength is much greater and our pitching is a great deal better than a year ago. Our slump of the past two weeks is not due to poor pitching, as fans might believe, but to lack of hitting in the pinches. Hitting in the pinches is better than heavy hitting when it comes to winning ball games.

"You may well expect to see Cleveland do much better than it has in many seasons past. It is hard to rate us as a second-division club this year. I have had a lot of good material to work on and I have made the most of it. That accounts for the increase in reserve strength. Cleveland fell down last year because of poor pitching and little reserve strength and my efforts have been concentrated upon these two phases.

"Knode and Burns have been alternated at first base regularly. The former has played exceptional baseball for us, and although I have not used him much lately, he will get into many games before the season closes, and in case of a slump in Burns' hitting, can help out considerably as a regular, McNulty has done well enough to displace Summa in the outfield for the present at least. He is an in-and-out player and therefore I cannot say whether or not he will continue there all season.

"Spurgeon and Lutzke are likely looking third-basemen. Spurgeon has won the position at present and should hold it. I have had three candidates for second base in Sewell, Klugman and Fewster. Sewell has the place now. Fewster has been out of the game for some time. Hendricks has been one of the best pinch-hitters I have had, and Lee is a most promising recruit from St. Paul. Karr is the most promising of my recruit pitchers. He has won five games for us and is one of the best hitting pitchers in the league. There is really no reason for a bad lapse by Cleveland this year, and we should recover some of our lost ground at least."

WISCONSIN ARRIVES AT POUGHKEEPSIE

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 8—Twenty-eight oarsmen of the University of Wisconsin under the leadership of Head Coach H. E. Vail, arrived here last evening, planning to have the varsity and freshman eights on the water today for their first workout in preparation for the intercollegiate regatta, June 22.

The Badgers, making their headquarters at the Nelson House, are the third crew to go into training. Syracuse University, Cornell University, and University of Washington are expected to arrive some time during the week. The United States Naval Academy plans to come here June 14. This will complete the field of starters.

Coach William Haines gave his Columbia University oarsmen the longest rest they have had since they started training last Sunday. He took the varsity over the course at noon and directed his attention to coordinating the men. They are new to the boat after the shakeup Saturday. When he returned to the boathouse he seemed pleased with his charges and gave them the remainder of the day off.

J. C. Rice took his University of Pennsylvania oarsmen for two eight-mile rows, one at noon and another at 7 o'clock. He kept the pace well below 30 beats and raced the men only on the return to the boathouse during the evening spin. The water conditions were almost ideal.

MLLE. LENGLEN WINS IN THREE DIVISIONS

PARIS, June 7 (AP)—Mlle. Suzanne Lenglen has won three championships in the French open hardcourt tennis tournament. Paired with Mlle. Vlasto, she defeated Miss Kathleen McKane and Miss Colyer, of England, in the finals of the women's doubles today. The score was 6—1, 9—11, 6—2.

Mlle. Lenglen and M. Brugnon later won the mixed doubles from Mlle. Vlasto and Henri Cochet, 6—2, 6—2. Yesterday she won the singles championship from Miss McKane, 6—1, 6—2.

Jean Borotra and J. R. Lacoste won the finals in the men's doubles from Henri Cochet and Brugnon, 7—5, 4—6, 6—3, 2—6, 6—3.

Lacoste won the men's finals Saturday when he defeated his fellow countryman Jean Borotra in straight sets, 7—5, 6—1, 6—4, and thereby proved he is in a class by himself in the European tennis world. Experts believe he will have a good chance at Wimbledon.

Mlle. Lenglen's defeat of the English expert, Miss Kathleen McKane, 6—1, 6—2, was marked by a more reckless type of playing than the French girl has ever shown. The little French champion repeatedly took chances. She is thinner and harder muscled than last year and at top form.

INDIANA NINE WINS

LAFAYETTE, Ind., June 8 (Special)—Hitting opposing pitchers safely 14 times, Indiana University defeated Purdue University, 9 to 3, in a "Big Ten" baseball game here. Charles Link '26 pitched well for the Hosiers, though the Old Gold and Black gathered eight hits. J. B. Kohlmeyer '25 and S. H. Cox '25, Purdue pitchers, bore the brunt of the Indiana bombardment. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Indiana	2	3	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	9	14	0
Purdue	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	8	5

Batteries—Link and Moomaw, Kohlmeyer, Cox and Menke.

CHICAGO WINS FINAL

IOWA CITY, Ia., June 8 (Special)—The powerful University of Chicago golf team won an easy victory over University of Iowa in the final dual meet of the season here, 20 to 3. Capt. K. E. Hisert '26, Chicago's No. 1 player, made the low score of the day with a 72 and scored an easy victory over W. F. Vernon '26 of Iowa. Frank Smiley '25 won Iowa's only match by defeating F. R. Miller '25, 2 and 1. The Maroon team scored an 8-to-3 advantage in the singles play and made a clean sweep of the doubles, counting 12 points. Iowa competed without the services of R. R. Peterson '25, first ranking player.

ALLEN SETS NEW MARK

DETROIT, June 8 (AP)—Lester Allen of Chicago established a new dirt-track automobile racing record yesterday, when he covered the 100-mile distance in 88 minutes, cutting three minutes from the record established by Thomas Allen at Fort Wayne, in 1918. Samuel Rose of Ann Arbor was second and Ralph Ormsby, Indianapolis, third.

MISS WAINWRIGHT TURNS PRO.

NEW YORK, June 8 (AP)—Miss Helen Wainwright, leading American woman swimmer, has taken part in her last performance as an amateur. The Pentathlon champion and point-winner at two Olympic meets, announces her retirement from competition to become a professional swimming coach.

VIRGINIA ELECTS CAPTAIN

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 8—C. T. Castleman of Leesburg, Va., has been elected captain of the University of Virginia track team for the season of 1926. Langhorne Jones of Chatham, Va., will act as manager of the team.

Five Balloons Land Safely in France

One United States Entrant Down Near Treport—One in North Sea

BRUSSELS, June 8 (AP)—One of the two United States balloons entered in the Gordon Bennett Cup race, the S-14, piloted by Lieutenants Flood and McCormick, landed safely at 3:30 this morning near Treport, France, 17 miles from Dieppe.

Four other balloons, the Ciampino, Italian: Maroc, French; Duro, Spanish; and an unnamed balloon piloted by the Spanish captain, Peneranda, have also landed in France safely.

A message was received here by carrier pigeon from Ernest de Muyter indicating that he was in difficulties. De Muyter winner of the original Gordon Bennett Balloon race trophy, is in the Belgica. The carrier pigeon brought the message which did not state his position but said: "Crossing channel will be impossible. Have already dumped 250 pounds of ballast in order to remain in the air."

The Spanish balloon Hespero Susanas fell in the North Sea. Pilot De La Rocha and Señor Lobez, a passenger, were rescued by a passing trawler, but the balloon was lost.

The start was made yesterday afternoon and evening, and the process of getting the great gas bags away occupied five hours. Despite this delay, caused by lack of gas pressure, the 18 balloons rose in order, without interference, greatly to the relief of officials, who remembered last year's experience.

The United States was represented by two entries, the Goodyear III, piloted by W. T. Van Orman, and the S-14, manned by Lieutenants Flood and Hayme McCormick.

List of Starters

The other starters were: British—Capt. C. W. Spencer in the Miramar, Lieutenant-Colonel Dunville in the Banshee and Johnson in the Elsie; Belgian—Ernest De Muyter (winner of the original Gordon Bennet trophy) in the Belgica, Labrouse in the Ville Bruxelles and Veenstra in the Prince Leopold; Spanish—Magdalena in the Dura, De La Roche in the Hespero Susanas and the Captain Peneranda (balloon unnamed); French—Bienaime in the Picardie, Blanchet in the Maroc and Latuagrand in the Charles; Italian—Grassis in the Aerostiere, Valles in the Trionfale and Ilaris in the Ciampino; Swiss—Dr. Bachman in the Helvetia.

The start was made in perfect weather, although the heat was excessive, a light breeze was blowing from the northwest. The balloonist who succeeds in keeping away from the English Channel or Atlantic Ocean for the longest period was was picked to win the race.

Ernest de Muyter, the Belgian champion, Van Orman, United States, and Maurice Bienaime, France, are the favorites to win the race. Van Orman carried with him a wireless outfit, and planned attempt to reach American stations while in the air.

150,000 Spectators

Approximately 150,000 spectators watched the inflation of the balloons and the start from Solbosch Plain. The great bags were late in getting away owing to the gas flowing rather slowly into them. It was nearly 8 o'clock in the evening when the last of the competitors cast loose.

Both the American bags made good starts. Bienaime, the Frenchman, was the first to take the air. Then De Muyter, in the weather-beaten Belgica, which brought the original Gordon Bennett Cup to Belgium, went up.

The American competitors received warm sendoff from the gathering Ambassador William Phillips was one of the last of the spectators to shake hands with his countrymen.

Just before darkness settled over Brussels most of the balloons still were in sight, drifting lazily in a southwesterly direction. Should the present weather conditions continue the balloons will reach the Atlantic at various points between Dunkirk and Bordeaux, according to the air currents they meet at different altitudes.

BOULOGNE, France, June 8 (AP)—The British balloon Elsie, participant in the Gordon Bennett cup race, was destroyed in landing today, when its guide rope caught on a moving freight train, crashing the balloon on the tracks.

DARTMOUTH WILL RETAIN DENESHA

Many Insignia Awarded in Tennis, Track and Golf

HANOVER, N. H., June 8—Following meeting of the Dartmouth Athletic Council, the reappointment of H. R. Denesha as coach of the green ice hockey team for the 1925-26 season was announced Saturday. Many sport insignia were awarded.

Capt. F. T. Osgood '25, and K. M. Boyd '26, were awarded the straight five-inch D as a reward for winning the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association doubles championship at Chestnut Hill, Mass., last month. Gair Tourtelliot Jr. '27, and M. H. Partridge '27, were granted the T-D-T tennis insignia.

Fifteen track men were awarded D's: Capt. N. D. Bugbee '25, H. N. Bates '25, E. B. Blake '25, N. Canfield '25, H. B. Crawford '25, L. B. Jamieson '25, F. T. Osgood '25, O. L. Barker '26, M. H. Colladay '26, A. J. Oberlander '26, R. J. Covert '27, R. C. Herrmann '27, M. J. Ketz '27, D. F. McCall '27 and T. Rose '27.

The G.-D.-T. golf insignia went to Capt. W. H. Taft '25, F. L. Dold '25, W. D. Gorton '25, J. M. Batchelder '26, J. H. Jenkins '26 and M. L. Joslyn '27.

Eleven members of the freshman baseball squad were awarded their class numerals, as follows: Capt. A. T. Fusonie, W. F. Cowley, K. F. Graf, W. H. Haley, M. J. Lane, A. P. McLaughlin, Jr., R. B. MacPhail, J. R. Murphy, D. K. Norris, T Paige and J V. Whelan.

The following new college records of the past year in track and swimming were given official sanction: Track: 220-yard dash, McCall '27, 21 4-5s; 440-yard run, H. N. Bates '25, 49 2-5s.; 880-yard run, H. B. Crawford '25, 1m. 55s.; javelin, R. J. Covert '27, 183ft. 9¼in.

Swimming: 220-yard relay race (Capt. Bolles, Boughton, Woodbridge and Ballantyne), 1m. 43 4-5s.; 220-yard swim, H. T. Woodbridge '28, 2m. 34s.; plunge, D. M. Bogart '27, 75ft. in 38s.

SOUTHEASTERN POLO STARTS

PHILADELPHIA, June 8 (AP)—With six teams entered, the first round of the southeastern circuit elimination polo tournament starts today at the Philadelphia Country Club oval. The War Department Four of Washington meets the Bryn Mawr Ramblers in the opening contest. Other teams entered are the Sixteenth Field Artillery, Fort Myer, Va., Philadelphia Country Club, Bryn Mawr Regulars and Rumson. The final match will be played June 16.

YALE ELECTS MURR

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 8 (AP)—W. K. Murr '26S of Detroit, Mich., was elected captain of next year's Yale polo team last night. He has played on the team for the last two years.

MRS. ARMSTRONG WINS

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 8 (AP)—Mrs. J. W. Armstrong of Jackson, Miss., won the woman's golf championship of the south, Saturday, by defeating Mrs. H. H. Geismer of Birmingham, 10 and 8.

AMERICAN RACE DRAWS TIGHTER

Second Division Clubs Show Greater Strength in the Past Week's Play

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	31	14	.689
Washington	30	18	.625
Chicago	25	22	.532
Cleveland	22	23	.489
St. Louis	25	27	.481
Detroit	21	28	.429
New York	19	28	.404
Boston	17	30	.362

RESULTS SATURDAY
Cleveland 5, Boston 4.
Detroit 6, Philadelphia 4.
Washington 4, Chicago 1.
New York 11, St. Louis 9.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Chicago 4, Washington 2.
St. Louis 5, New York 2.

GAMES TODAY
Cleveland at Boston.
Detroit at Philadelphia.

Although Philadelphia still leads the American League clubs as the eighth week of play opens, its margin has been somewhat reduced by Washington since last Monday. The pitching of Johnson and Coveleskie for the Senators coupled with timely hitting has enabled the champions to gain a half game on the leaders during the past week by winning four and losing three. The Athletics won three and lost three.

The second division teams showed a tendency to pick up a little, furthering the belief of Manager Mack of Philadelphia and Manager Speaker of Cleveland that a tighter race should be looked for in the American League than the early season playing would indicate. New York in next to last place won four and lost three; Detroit won three and lost two; St. Louis won four and lost three; Boston in last place did as well as the Athletics with three wins and three losses. Cleveland and Chicago were the only two teams to lose percentage in the standing, each team winning two and losing four. The week's play showed that strength is existent in the second division teams, esecially in Detroit and New York which up to last Monday, had failed to become very apparent. Both of these clubs are due to make keener competition from now on.

Good pitching and timely hitting has given Washington fans reasons to believe that the Senators can repeat their pennant victory of last year. Philadelphia fans are likewise encouraged by the pitching of Rommel, Gray and Harris, and the heavy hitting of the team as a whole. Certainly if the combination of hitting and pitching can win a pennant then the chances of Philadelphia outdistancing the rest are good. With pitcher Groves rounding into good form and Gray about due back in the box, Connie Mack's pitching staff should soon be able to give Washington a harder run than ever. The Senators are more timely hitters than the Athletics. The Giants in the National League also are more timely hitters than heavy hitters. Manager Speaker of the Indians said only recently that timely hitting was of more advantage than heavy hitting, and for this reason Washington is just as formidable an opponent if not more so than the heavier hitting Athletics. At any rate Washington is the only team to win a majority of its games against the Athletics to date.

One of the interesting series of the coming week's play will be that of Washington and Detroit, which begins Wednesday. Many fans have believed that Chicago, headed by the versatile Manager Collins, can stop the onward rush of the Athletics, and the series between Chicago and Philadelphia which begins Wednesday will be watched with much interest. St. Louis goes to Boston, Wednesday, and Cleveland to New York. The Yankees with Ruth in the lineup looked like a different club last week, and fans may expect to see them make more progress. Cleveland, too, is having good pitching and should recover from its slump. Washington and Philadelphia are not moving at more than a .500 pace, and some club may come up from the rear at any time and upset the entire standing.

SCHOOLBOYS SET NEW TRACK MARKS

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 8—High school athletes from Fort Collins, Colo., carried away team honors in the twenty-first annual national interscholastic track and field championship games at University of Chicago here. With the aid of nine points scored in the hammer throw, they compiled a total of 20¼ points. Three schools tied for second with 13 points each: Wenatche, Wash.; Kokomo, Ind., and Northwestern of Detroit, Mich. Points were scored by 69 high schols. Individual honors were captured by Ralph Walters, who made all of Kokomo's points. He won the 220-yard dash in 22 1-10s. and one of the three 440-yard dashes in 50 9-10s. He was third in the 100-yard dash in which E. G. Foster of Wenatche equalled the Chicago and United States interscholastic record of 9 4-5s. Foster made the same time in the semifinal.

New world's interscholastic time of 4m. 22⅘s. was set by W. J. Cox of Rochester, N. Y., in the second division of the one-mile run. This improved the former mark by 1⅗s. In the first mile race, W. Kiser of Wenatche set a new meet record of 4m. 28.1s., an improvement of 2.5s. Culver Military Academy, Culver, Ind., captured the academy honors. It scored 63¾ points against 46½ for Lake Forest Academy, 36 for Mooseheart and 34 for St. John's Military Academy. Points were won by nine academies. B. Rockaway of Culver set a new meet mark of 15⅘s. in the 120-yard hugh hurdles.

HEIMACH RETURNS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 8 (AP)—Heimach, one of the star pitchers of the league-leading Philadelphia Athletics, is again ready to take his turn in the box. For a week Heimach has been limbering up his arm in brief workouts, and yesterday he pitched three innings in an exhibition game against Villanova College, holding his opponents to two scratch hits. Manager Connie Mack said Heimach would be a "most welcome" addition to his pitching staff. He will be used for relief work at first. Gray expects to be able to resume his work on the mound in two weeks. Gray has not lost a game this season.

U. S. ARMY FOUR LOSES

LONDON, June 8 (AP)—Eaton polo team defeated the United States Army team, 6 goals to 4, at Ranelagh Club Saturday in one of a series of practice matches preparatory to contests between the British nd American Army teams.

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OPEN EVENINGS

NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS

For the Week Ended June 6, 1925

INDUSTRIALS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
100	Acme Coal.	.55	.55	.55	+.05
1000	Acme Pack	.03	.03	.03	—.02
100	do pf	106	104⅞	104⅞	— ⅛
100	Alli Pck new	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
200	Amal Lea pf	47	42¾	47	+2
700	Am C rts wi	.56	.56	.56	—.04
5000	AmG&E new	84¼	80½	80½	—2½
900	do pf	89¾	89	89½	— ½
1100	Am Haw SS.	10½	9⅞	9⅞	+1⅜
5125	Am Lt&Tr..	167	161	161½	—3
175	do pf	100	100	100	
38600	Am P&Lt n..	65¼	58	60¼	—4⅝
370	do pf	89¾	89	89½	
300	Am Multig..	20	20	20	+ ⅜
100	Am Road M	4	4	4	
6000	Am Rayon P	34½	31¾	32½	—1⅝
3300	Am Supw A..	38⅝	34⅝	35⅝	—2⅝
19800	do Class B	39⅝	34½	36½	—3
500	do prior pf..	26	25½	25½	— ⅜
300	Am Thrd pf	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
3900	ArmourIll B	12½	12	12	
20	do pf	89½	87¼	87¼	—1⅜
5400	AG & EOA.	33⅝	32⅝	33	
2700	Bklyn City..	8⅝	8	8¼	+ ¼
460	Borden Co..	153	143	152½	+9½
14700	do rights..	2⅜	2	2⅜	+ ⅜
	do exc stk	86⅝	71¼	76	+4⅞
500	do new ..	72½	71⅝	72¼	+ ½
200	do sub stk	74½	74½	74½	+2⅝
4600	BotConsMill	23⅝	21¼	23⅝	+1⅜
400	do Cl A..	45½	45	45½	— ¼
400	BridgeportM	10	10	10	
100	Bucyrus pf.	111	111	111	+1
1900	Buff GEl nw	69	66½	68⅜	+1⅛
10	BAMnew pf.	105	105	105	— ½
20	CampSouppf.	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
220	CDGAl Cl A.	124	121	122	
401	do Cl B..	124½	123	124½	+2½
9500	CarLt& Pw.	5⅛	4¾	4⅞	— ¼
140	Caro P&Lt..	407	375	400	—19
250	Celluloid pf.	75½	75⅛	75⅛	— ⅝
1800	CentC I Pipe	16⅝	15⅛	15⅛	—1⅛
16300	Chap-Sacks.	39⅛	37½	37⅞	+3⅛
4700	Chatter&Son	26⅞	25⅜	26⅞	+1⅝
1900	ChiM&StP..	28½	27⅛	28⅞	
100	CinInd&Wct	10	10	10	—1½
100	ChiNipBctfs	11½	11½	11½	—1
500	Checker Cab	17	15⅞	16⅝	—2⅝
23900	Chrys,nw wi.	126¼	104	114	+8½
7400	Cleve Mot..	25	23⅝	24⅝	— ¼
10750	Common Pw.	164	146½	153	—10½
29300	do new wi	41⅞	37½	38¼	—3⅜
1250	do pf	84⅝	83½	83½	— ½
3860	do war...	71½	63	67	—5
5800	Con G (B) n	43	41½	42	— ¼
8200	Cont Can A.	127⅞	124⅝	126⅝	—1⅛
63400	do B	29¼	28⅜	29⅛	+ ¼
11000	do pf	102⅞	98⅛	102¼	—4⅛
1000	Coty Inc....	45	43⅛	44⅛	— ¾
6100	Cuba Co....	37⅞	36⅞	37⅝	+ ⅜
3100	Curtiss A&M	20⅛	18	18⅜	+ ¾
200	do pf	74	73	73	— ¾
200	Curtiss As'ts	33¼	32	32	— ½
2300	De Forest R	23¼	21½	22⅞	+ ¼
5000	Doehler D C	17¾	16	17½	+2
1000	DL&W Coal.	130	125	130	+5
2600	Dubilier R..	15½	14½	15	+ ½
12500	Durant Mot.	15¼	11⅝	14	—1⅛
900	Duz Co A..	25½	23	23	—2
1025	El Auto Lite	75½	72	74	— ¼
28200	El B & S Sec	76½		72¼	—3
580	do pf ...	104½	103⅞	104½	+ ¼
65100	Elec Inv ...	64	58⅛	61⅛	+ ⅜
6500	Eureka V C	52½	51	51	—1⅛
100	Elec Ry Sec	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	—1½
1500	Fed Metals..	33	29½	29½	—2¼
70	Ford M Can.	483	480	483	+8
10	Firestone pf.	96½	96½	96½	
4000	Franklin Mf.	21⅜	22¼	24⅜	+ ⅞
2400	F-Eiseman R	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
300	Freshm (C).	15	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
25	Gal-Hous El	25	25	25	—9
5700	Gab Snub A	27½	26⅛	27	+ ¼
2400	Garod	3⅝	2⅝	3½	+1
1000	G Outdr A A	45⅛	44⅛	45	— ⅜
300	do v t ctfs	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
260	Gen G&E....	130	97½	125	+29½
285	do conv pf.	128	120	127⅝	+27⅛
500	Ga Lt P&Ry	57	53	54⅞	—3⅛
2600	Gillette S R	68⅝	67⅞	68⅛	— ¼
2200	Glen A Coal	130½	127	127⅝	—1⅜
12600	Goodyr T&R	32	30¼	31⅛	+ ¼
3200	Grennan Bk	18	17⅛	18	
6200	Grimes Rad.	24⅝	20	22	—2⅜
10	Gt A&P pf.	112½	112½	112½	—3
300	Habirshaw n	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
500	Hall S & S.	4⅝	4	4⅝	+ ⅝
2600	Happins CS A	7½	7	7⅛	— ¼
1000	Hazeltine ...	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅞
200	Hercules P..	109⅛	108⅞	109⅛	—2⅜
60	do pf	106	106	106	—2
500	Heyden Ch..	2¼	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
200	Horn & H.	52½	52	52	— ⅜
1700	Intercon Rub	9⅛	8⅜	8¼	+ ¼
2800	Int Match pf	43¼	42⅝	43¼	+ ⅜
1500	Int Concr In	12⅛	11	11	—1¼
200	Int-Ocean R	2	1½	2	+1½
100	Inter Util A	36	36	36	—4
1300	do Cl B..	8½	7⅝	8⅛	— ⅜
1400	Jones Radio	2⅝	2¼	2⅛	+ ¼
6700	Kelvinator..	31	28⅜	30⅛	
850	Kraft Ch ..	74½	67⅞	74	+7¼
600	La Salle EU	17½	15⅝	16⅝	
100	Landover H Class A ..	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
27900	Lehigh P S.	160	132½	140½	—16
4100	LVCoal ctfs n	38⅛	37⅛	37⅝	— ⅜
250	do sales ..	83⅝	82	83⅝	—2⅜
500	Leh C&N ...	100	99⅛	100	+7
1300	Lib Rad C S	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
1100	Libby McN n	7	6⅛	7	+ ⅜
200	Lupton Pb A	3½	3½	3½	—1⅜
1500	Marc W Can	1½	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
700	do London	8½	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅜
4100	McCord Rad ctfs w i..	23⅛	22⅝	23⅛	
1	McCrory S w	45	45	45	—7
850	Mercantile S.	155	140	152½	
500	Mesabi Iron	2⅝	2½	2½	
6100	M West Util	95⅛	91⅝	94⅝	+1⅜
170	do pr lien.	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅝
33300	do rts	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛	+ ⅛
60	do pf	96½	96	96½	— ½
300	Midvale	24	24	24	
100	Moore DF A	66½	66½	66½	+ ½
1200	Motion Pict	17⅝	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
5200	Music Master	14	12⅛	12½	—1
2900	Natl P S A	24½	22⅛	24⅛	
1900	do B	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	
6095	Natl Pow&Lt	347	295	329	—14
500	Nickel Pl...	87⅝	87⅛	87⅛	— ½
10	N Eng T&T.	107¼	107¼	107¼	
125	NY Tele pf.	111⅛	111	111⅛	+ ⅛
3800	Nizer CorpA	46	44½	46	+1½
400	No Ont Lt&P	47	46½	47	
16900	N Ohio Pw	11⅛	9⅞	10⅝	— ⅞
1590	N States P..	125⅛	118	118	—7
90	do pf	100	98⅛	99⅛	+1⅛
16900	do war'nts	29½	21⅛	24⅞	— ⅝
1200	OmnibusVTC	15	13	14⅞	+2⅝
100	do SerA pf	93	93	93	
4800	Oppen'm-Col	45½	42⅞	44	+1¼
36225	PatheExClA	72	53⅛	71⅞	19⅝
35	Penn W&P.	140	136	140	
200	Pet Milk pf.	103	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅛
10	Pitts Pl Gls.	290	290	290	+11
200	Power Sec..	19	18½	18½	—1
31300	PowerCofNY	55¼	49⅛	53⅝	+4⅝
1200	Pratt&Lam.	42⅜	42½	42⅜	— ¼
200	Prophylac'cB	42	41⅜	41¾	— ¼
100	Puget S P&L	56	56	56	—2½
1800	PurityBkCA	46⅜	45⅛	46½	+1½
11500	do class B.	47	40	46	+6
300	Pyrene Mfg.	11	10⅜	11	
10900	Rem N TClA	45	40	42	+2
105	do pf......	109⅞	109	109⅞	— ⅜
1400	Reid ICream	42	39	41⅜	+2⅜
900	do pf	98	94	95	+5
100	Repub Ry pf	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	
5700	Reo Motors	19⅝	18½	18⅝	— ⅜
1200	RovoR tr ctfs	4⅛	3⅝	4⅛	+ ¼
400	Rose'm G pf	48⅝	48½	48⅝	+ ⅛
3000	Serv El A...	11⅛	10	11½	+1½
500	Silica Gel ..	19⅝	18	18½	—1⅜
100	Sleeper Rad	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅜
20	Singer Mfg..	250¼	250¼	250¼	+10¼
100	Singer Ltd...	5½	5½	5⅛	+ ⅛
3680	So Cal Ed...	120¼	113⅛	114	+1
195	do pf B....	93⅝	93½	93⅛	+ ¼
25	do pf A...	107½	107½	107½	+ ¼
100	Sown P&Lt.	99	99	99	
5400	Soesn P&Lt..	101⅞	95	95	—5¼
5400	St Reg Pap.	58	51⅝	55½	+5⅝
300	Stand Mot..	5¼	4⅝	5	
600	Stan Pub A	20⅛	19	20	— ⅜
6700	Stutz Motor.	9⅜	8	8⅜	—1
2800	Swift Int ...	26	24⅞	25⅛	— ⅜
80	Swift & Co..	111⅝	110⅛	111⅝	+ ⅝
3200	Tenn El Po.	67⅛	64⅛	64⅛	—4
225	do 2d pf..	82½	82	82	— ½
20	TennR&L pf	100	100	100	
200	TerH I&ET.	3⅛	3	3⅛	
1800	Thermiodyne	11⅝	9⅛	10⅝	+2⅝
100	ToddShipyds	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	—1⅛
3800	TmpsnRERa	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
200	Tower Mfg..	7½	7	7½	+ ½
100	Tulip Corp..	16	16	16	
200	Trumbl Stl..	18⅜	18⅛	18⅜	+ ¼
3700	Un C&C ...	69½	67	67	—2⅛
21300	Un G&E ne.	50	44⅛	45½	—2⅜
600	do st tr cf	44	42	43	+5⅜
66300	Un Lt&PA..	86	68½	85¼	+15⅞
200	Un Sh Mch.	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅜
100	US Gypsum.	170	170	170	+ ⅜
100	US Lt&Ht..	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
900	do pf	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
5200	Univ Pic ...	30	28⅛	29	+1
3800	Util P&W A	27½	25⅝	25⅝	—2¼
2350	Vic Talk Ma	77	68	70	—6
2700	Ware Rad..	15	12	12	—1⅛
7100	WrBrPcClA.	17⅛	15⅞	16⅛	— ⅞
200	do com ...	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅞
100	W Pac pf..	76	76	76	+1
21600	West Pwr .	56	51	52	— ⅜
190	do pf	92	91	91	— ¼
900	White Rock.	38⅜	35	37⅛	— ⅞
3500	do new ...	38⅝	36	37⅛	— ⅛
1900	Wisn&Conwi	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
2100	do Cl A wi	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅞
1200	do pf wi .	70	68	69	—1
600	Yel Taxi NY	12⅛	11⅛	12	— ⅛

STANDARD OILS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
3300	Anglo-Am..	24	23	24	+ ⅜
160	Buckeye PL	61½	59⅛	61	— ½
80	Chesbro pf..	115	113	113	—1
1100	do	61	57⅝	60	
54900	Cont n	26⅞	25⅛	26⅜	+ ⅝
100	Cumber PL	144½	140	143	—2
100	Crescent PL	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅜
80	Eureka PL	80⅜	78	78	—6
175	Galena-Sig.	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	— ¼
90	do new pf.	104	102	102	—2
10	do old pf.	109	109	109	—5
32800	Humble	65¼	59⅛	64⅝	+2
170	Illinois PL.	140	134	134	—9
15300	Imp O of C	34⅛	32	33⅞	— ½
110	Indiana P L	73⅛	72¼	72⅛	—1⅜
23800	Int'l Pet....	27	25	26⅝	+ ½
910	Magnolia P.	150	144	150	+6
200	Nat'l Trans.	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	—1⅛
60	N Y Transit	60	59	60	
170	Northern PL	82½	80	80	—3½
1900	Ohio	66½	63¾	66	— ½
1900	Ohio	66½	63⅞	66	— ½
500	Penn-M F'L	32	31¼	31¼	— ⅜
19200	Pra O&G, n	62⅝	57½	61⅜	+2⅞
5860	Pra PL.....	127	119	126	+5⅜
160	Solar Ref...	220	215	225	—5
120	South P L..	83	81	81	—1
630	South P Oil.	173	165	172	+2
10	Southw PaP	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	+ ⅜
51300	StandOofInd	68	64⅞	67⅞	+1½
5600	StandOofKn	37⅛	35	37	+1½
4600	S Oil of Ky.	122⅛	118	121	+2⅛
410	S O of Neb.	253	240	253	+5
9800	S O of NY..	44⅝	42⅝	44⅝	+ ⅝
200	S O of Ohio.	359½	350	359	+1
20	Swan & F..	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
3700	Vacuum ...	90⅛	87⅛	90	+1⅝

INDEPENDENT OILS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
4900	Am Cont ..	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
31200	Am Mara Co	8⅝	7⅝	8⅜	+ ⅜
1100	Ark Nat Gs	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
1900	Carib Synd...	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
11400	Cities Srv n.	39	37⅝	38⅛	— ⅛
2500	do pf	82⅛	81⅝	82⅛	+ ⅛
500	do bkrs shs	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
500	Con Royal .	1	1	1	
14500	Colom Synd.	2	1½	1⅝	— ⅛
24100	Creole Synd	12½	11	12	— ⅛
9400	Crwn Cen Pt	12⅛	11⅜	12	
200	Derby O&R.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
600	do pf	23⅛	23	23⅛	+ ⅛
4200	Euclid	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
500	Gillil'd vtctfs.	2	1⅞	2	+ ⅛
6700	Gibson	3	2⅝	2⅝	
8600	GulfOilofPa	69⅞	66	69⅛	+2
5500	Kirby Pet ..	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+ ⅜
79800	Ligingst'n Pt	1	1	1	— ⅛
700	Marl'dofMex	4⅛	4	4	
2800	Moun&Gulf	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅛
14700	Moun Prd..	22½	21⅝	22½	+ ⅜
30	Nat F&G .	113	113	113	—1
10800	N Bradford	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅜
400	N Eng Flwl	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	—1⅛
1900	NMex&ArLd	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	
900	New York .	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅛
500	Ohio Fl CP	32	31⅝	32	
3100	Peer	1⅛	1	1⅛	¼
12600	Pennk Oil n	28	24⅛	27⅞	+3⅛
1900	Red Bank .	35	31⅛	35	+5
3200	Reiter-Fos'r	24⅜	24⅛	24	+ ½
2000	Ryan Cons .	6⅛	5⅜	6	
1000	Salt Crk Con	7⅜	7½	7⅜	+ ⅛
6800	Slt Crk Prd	27⅝	27	27½	+ ½
71400	Sun Oil wi.	44	39⅜	43	3½
2500	TideW, n, wi	39⅝	36	36½	— ½
1600	Uni Central.	11⅛	11⅛	11½	
13100	Venez Pet..	4⅝	3⅞	4	— ⅛
22900	Wilcox O&G	6⅛	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
600	Woodley P.	5½	5¼	5½	— ⅛
8800	Canario Cop	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
9800	Chino Ext ..	1⅝	1⅛	1⅜	+ 1/16
1700	Cons Cop, n	3	2⅛	2⅞	
500	Cresson Cons	¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
500	EngineersG	47⅛	47	47⅛	
400	Hecla (1) ..	14½	14	14	— ⅛
100	Hol GoldM..	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
800	Howe S, new	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
400	Jerome Verde	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
51100	Kay Copper.	2⅛	2½	2⅛	— 1/16
900	MasonValley	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
300	New Cornelia	19	19	19	— ⅛
150	N J Zinc...	186	184⅜	185⅝	—3⅜
1200	Nipissing	5	4⅞	4⅞	
2800	Prem Gold..	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— 1/16
200	Silv Kg Col	6½	6½	6½	
500	S A Gold&Pl	2⅜	2½	2⅜	+ ⅛
600	Teck Hughes	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
7700	Tonop Ext.	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
4300	Tonop Min.	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
2300	Un Verde Ex	25⅛	25	25	
8600	Wenden Cop	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
100	Yuk Al Tr ct	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	

DOMESTIC BONDS
Sales in $1000)

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
50	Allied Pack 6s.	81⅛	79½	81⅛	+ ⅛
26	do s f 8s '39.	91	90½	90½	— ½
15	Alum Co 7s '33.	107⅜	107½	107⅜	+ ⅛
1	do 7s '25.....	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	
255	AmG&L6sB2014	98¾	98	98⅛	— ⅛
177	Am Ice 7s '24..	115½	110	115½	+4½
92	AmP&L 6s new	97⅝	96½	97⅝	+1
131	do 6s 2014 old	97⅜	96⅝	97⅜	+1⅛
21	AmThread6s'28.	103½	103⅛	103½	
12	AmRlgM 6s '38	103	102⅝	103	+ ¼
21	Anacnda 6s '29	104	103⅜	103⅜	— ⅛
37	AsG&E 6½s'54	102¼	101⅛	101⅜	— ⅜
29	do 6s '65 wi	95½	95½	95½	
5	Atl Fruit&S. 8s	20½	20½	20½	—2¼
21	As Hwe 6½s'33	83½	83	83½	
61	AG&WI tr 5s'59	69⅝	68⅞	69	
19	Brvrbrd 8s '33	92	91⅛	91⅜	— ¼
97	Bl T Can 5s'55	100	99⅝	100	+ ⅝
25	Big-C P 6s'43	100	99⅞	100	+ ⅛
16	Beth Stl 7s'35	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞	
26	Can N R 7s '35	112	111⅜	112	+ ⅛
2	do 4½s '54 ..	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	
288	ChiM&StP5s wi	54⅛	53⅛	53⅝	
381	do adj 5½sAwi	83⅜	81	83⅜	
33	ChildsB&I 5s'35	130	129½	130	+10
1	ChiRI 5½s'26 .	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	+ ⅛
25	Clt Svc 7s C'66	122	120	120	—1½
47	do 7s D '66 .	101⅞	101⅜	101⅜	
140	do P&L 6s '44	94	93	93⅝	— ⅛
1	do 8s E '66 ..	112	112	112	—1½
18	C Gas 5½s'52	105	104¼	105	+ ½
40	do 6½s '51 ..	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	
11	do 6s A '49 ..	108	107⅛	107½	+ ⅛
6	do SF5s'65 wi	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
5	Cos-M C 6½s'54	97½	97½	97½	
4	Cons Text 8'41	85½	85	85½	— ½
34	Cuba 6'35	93⅛	92¾	92¾	— ⅛
32	CT 1&ref 7½'41.	110½	109⅛	110⅛	+3
61	Cud Pack 5½'37	92⅞	92½	92½	— ⅛
6	Deere & C 7'31.	104⅝	104½	104⅝	+ ⅛
26	Det C G A 6'47.	105⅝	105	105⅞	+ ⅜
3	D Ed 5'55 B wi.	100	100	100	
22	do 6'32	123	121	121	—2
98	Dunl T A 7'42,	105⅛	104½	105	+ ⅛
14	Fed Sug 6'33....	96	95⅝	96	
1	Gair R lmt 7'37.	100	100	100	
13	Gal Sig Oil 7s..	105	104⅜	104⅜	— ⅛
12	Gen Pet 6'28...	101½	101½	101½	
12	Gr Trunk 6½s.	109	108⅝	108⅝	
15	Gulf Oil Pa 5'37	99⅛	99⅜	99⅛	+ ⅛
7	Hood Rub 7'26.	104⅛	103⅝	104	
2	Lehigh P S 6'27.	101½	101½	101½	
24	Lib Mc & L 7s.	104	103⅛	103⅜	
8	Liggett Win 7'42.	108	107⅛	107⅛	— ⅜
37	Man Pw 7'2041.	105½	102⅝	105½	+1⅜
1	Mo Pac 5'27..	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
17	Mor & Co 7½s.	103½	102⅞	103⅛	— ⅛
1	Nat Distl 7'29.	102	102	102	+1
103	Nw Or Svc 5'52	94	93½	93⅜	+ ⅜
309	No St 6½s '33.	120	115	116⅞	—2½
41	do 6½s gn '33.	104½	103	104	— ¼
37	O Pwr5s'52SerB	95⅝	95⅛	95⅛	— ⅛
59	OklaG&E5s'50..	94⅞	94⅛	94½	— ⅛
5	Park&Tilf6s'36..	97	95½	97	+ ⅛
34	PaP&L5s'52SerB	98⅛	98	98⅛	+ ⅛
43	do 5s '53 SerD	98⅛	97⅝	98⅛	+ ⅞
1	PennokOil 6½s...	100¼	100¼	100	
10	Phila RT 6s '62	98¼	97⅝	98¼	+ ¼
3	PhilaElec5s'60 .	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅛
5	do 6s '41.......	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅛
3	do 5½s '47....	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛	+ ½
10	PhilPete7½s'31	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜	+ ¼
76	PureOil6½s'33..	102	101⅝	102	
29	ShawM10yr7s'31	102	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅜
2	Solvay&Co 6s'34	103½	103½	103½	
7	Sloss-Shef6s'29.	102¼	102	102	
2	SoCalEd5s'44..	97¼	97	97	+ ¼
195	StanG&E6½s'54	140	134	135	—3
12	StM of NJ 5½'54	95⅞	95⅜	95⅞	+ ⅛
31	SO of NY6½s'33	107¾	107¼	107½	+ ⅛
22	Sun Oil 5½s '39	98½	98	98¼	— ¼
146	Swift&Co5s'32..	96⅜	96⅜	96½	— ⅛
14	TidOsOil7s'34...	104½	104⅛	104½	
70	TransOil7s'30,wi	102	100½	102	+1
24	UnO of Cal5s'35	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	— ⅛
24	UnsOilProd8s'31	50	30⅛	40⅛	+9
19	UnRyofH7½s'36	110	110	110	
27	do 6½s '27...	102	101⅜	101⅜	
16	U S Rub 6½s'26.	101½	101¼	101⅜	+ ⅛
16	do 6½s '28...	102	101⅜	101⅞	— ⅛
23	do 6½s '29...	101⅜	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅛
10	do 6½s '30...	101	100⅜	101	
11	do 6½s '31...	100⅜	100	100	
38	do 6½s '32...	100½	99⅝	99⅝	— ⅛
46	do 6½s '33...	99⅛	99	99½	+ ⅛
36	do 6½s '34...	99	98½	99	+ ⅛
32	do 6½s '35...	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜	⅛
15	do 6½s '36...	98⅛	98	98⅛	
31	do 6½s '37...	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛	+ ⅛
35	do 6½s '38...	98⅛	97⅜	98⅛	+ ½
33	do 6½s '39...	98⅛	97⅜	98⅛	+ ⅛
47	do 6½s '40..	98⅛	97⅜	98½	+ ½
1	Vlvo Oil 7sA'37.	105	105	105	+ ⅝
41	Vacuum O 7s..	106	105¾	105⅞	
32	Web Mls 6½s'33	98⅜	97⅝	98½	+ ½

FOREIGN BONDS

Sales		High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
10	Alp MStl7s'55wi	91⅛	91	91⅛	+ ⅛
59	Andean 6s'40...	116⅛	116	116½	
91	do w war. wi.	100	99	100	+1
12	C of Dslo6s'55	99⅜	99¼	99¼	— ⅛
31	CofGrazAus8s54	98⅛	98	98⅛	+ ½
183	E RR C oF7s'54	85	83⅛	84⅛	+ ½
22	French N7s'49.	83⅝	82	82	— ⅜
220	IMtgBk Fin7s44	97	94½	96⅞	+1⅞
1	Italian P6½s'28	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
21	KingofN6sB'72.	106⅜	106⅛	106⅛	— ⅛
73	King of Den6s Ser VI,'67,wi.	99⅜	99⅛	99⅝	— ⅛
13	KofNor5½s'65,wi	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	
222	Krupp,L7s,29...	94⅜	93⅛	93⅜	+ ⅜
18	Medelin 8s '48..	98	98	98	
2	R of Peru8s'32.	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	+ ½
29	RusG6½s'29,ctfs	12	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
1	do5½s,21,ctfs	11½	11½	11½	+1
25	do6½s '19.....	14	12⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
5	Do 5½s '21..	12½	12½	12½	—1½
107	Siemens7s'28....	97	96½	96½	—2
108	do 7s '35......	95½	94	95⅛	— ½
14	SwissGov5s'26..	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	
9	do 5½s '29...	102⅛	101⅜	101⅜	— ⅛
297	ThyssenStlW7s30	94⅞	93	94⅞	+1⅞
201	Toho E P7s'55	91	90½	90½	— ½
12	Ty H-ElP7½s55	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	

MEAT EXPORTS SHRINK

CHICAGO, June 8 (AP)—Declines of approximately $12,000,000 have occurred in the value and 260,000,000 pounds in the quantity of the meat and lard exported during the first four months of the present year as compared with a year ago, the Institute of American Meat Packers announced today through its president, Oscar G. Mayer of Chicago.

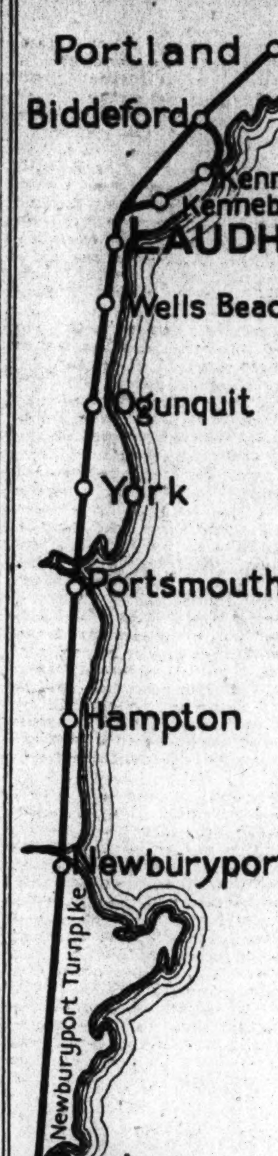
HUPP MOTORCAR

DETROIT, June 8—Hupp Motor Corporation in May produced and shipped 3636 cars, compared with 1508 in May, 1925.

General Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 40 cents a line. Minimum space five lines.

REAL ESTATE — REAL ESTATE



Laudholm by the Sea

A Country and Seashore Development of Distinction

CHOICE LOTS—Five hundred acres of land, commanding a beautiful and extensive view of the picturesque Maine coast; has been developed into lots from 15,000 to 40,000 sq. ft. by the well known landscape architect, Robert Nathan Cram.

PRIVACY—Bounded on three sides by a faultless beach one mile long and 500 feet wide, and the Merriland and Webhannet Rivers.

ACCESSIBILIY — Two through trains daily from New York, Philadelphia and Washington stop at Wells Beach. Two and one-half hours by Boston & Maine Railroad from Boston. Three hours from Boston by motor over fine State roads, and within four miles there is good landing for yachts.

GOLF—There is to be a well-planned golf course in full view of the open sea.

BATHING—Ideal bathing beach. Trout and deep sea fishing and beach shooting in season.

RIDING — There are excellent wooded stretches through which run bridle paths and adequate roads.

Located at Wells, Me., about half-way between Portsmouth, N. H., and Portland, Me. Further information will be furnished or arrangements may be made to show the property by applying to your own broker.

GEORGE C. LORD, 2nd, Manager, Wells, Me., or to

CHARLES E. LORD, Owner
24 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

NOVEL FALL SHOE STYLES HOLD INTEREST

Footwear Market Generally Dull—Leather Prices Are Firm

Although the shoe trade is passing through its dull period there is considerable interest shown in novel fall footwear, especially in the upper stock to be used in ladies' low-cut shoes. Colored calf leads at present, in line with the prediction made by several manufacturers, although black and vici kid are also in demand.

There is no demand for ladies' eight-inch boots, and another winter season will witness practically the exclusion of high boots. Heavy low shoes for men are also growing more popular, and indications are that they will feature in the fall and winter trade.

Sole leather prices hold steady despite the limited demand. Tannery run of oak backs, standard grades, were listed at 46@50c, lighter weights 40@45c, finder's bends choicest selections 65@70c, with good fairly clear bends obtainable at 54@56c. Tannery run scoured oak backs are offered at 50@52c, and light weight backs at 45@47c. A lot of cow backs sold at 42@44c.

Firmness of prices was noticeable in sales booked of oak offal. Bellies brought 22@25c, steer shoulders 27@29c.; heads, though slow of sale, still bring 13@16c. Union leather tanners reported a rather quiet week.

Calfskin Sales Small

Calfskin tanners report new business of small importance. Prices hold strong on what business is being booked. Plump colored, or black, chrome skins top grades sell at 45@48c. The lighter weights range from 5 to 10 cents under the saleable skins used in men's shoes. The calfskin market is fairly steady. The only skins to disturb things may be the accumulation of the lighter weights.

Trade conditions are never so dull but what side upper leather tanners get a daily demand. The call now is limited but quotations vary little. First quality colored chrome sides are firm a 28-30c mixed tannages, good grade, 24-28c. The lower grades are pretty well sold up, prices ranging from 16-20c. There is a fair call for elk tannage, heavy No. 1 selections bringing 28-30c, mediums 27-28c. The lighter weigths are quoted at 25-26c. Bark and combination tannages are in line for a lively demand just as soon as cutting starts, so prices are unchanged from those last quoted.

Patent Leather Dull

Japanners of Philadelphia and Boston have run into a dull spell. Buying is practically restricted to lots for immediate use. The call now centers around the cheaper grades, also for stock from 20 to 30c. Standard grades, however, are firm at 38@42c. The upward swing in raw stock prompts dealers to predict no slump in prices of shiny leather, which is quite probable, as the demand for fall footwear will doubtless call for large lots of patent leather in all its varying grades.

This mid-season dullness strikes glazed kid tanners adversely; even the movement of the lower grades seems to have fallen below the demand usual during June. The cheaper grades get the bulk of the call in spite of extraordinary exploiting, therefore the situation is likely to continue unchanged during the coming fall business. Top selections of black and colored skins are quoted at 65@70c. The cheaper grades, ranging in price from 16c to 20c, are well sold up with a demand still active. Export business for the last 10 days has been very satisfactory, so compared with many former seasons glazed kid is in a very good position.

NORTH TERMINAL BONDS

Arthur Perry & Co. are making a public offering of $625,000 first (closed) mortgage 6½ per cent sinking fund gold bonds of the North Terminal Corporation. The bonds are free from Massachusetts income tax and are due May 1, 1945. They are offered at 101 and accrued interest to yield 6.40 per cent. This loan is to provide for the construction of a three-story truck garage with a capacity of 800 trucks to be located on a site adjacent to the North Station and its freight yards near the wharf properties of Boston harbor.

FOR SALE—Suburbs, Reading, Pa.—fine home, 10 rooms, sun parlor; fine location; all conveniences; hardwood floors, hot water heat; trees, shrubs; garage; lot 125x300. E. S. WENRICH, Intervilla, Pa.

COAST MT. RANCH
526 Acres. Stock, fruit, timber, and etc. Price $15,000.
Write MRS. N. A. BAKER, Duncans Mills, Calif.

ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C.
The Southern Club
1701 Mass. Ave. N. W.
BEAUTIFUL LOCATION
Walking distance business district

SUMMER HOMES TO LET

SUNNYSIDE—A boarding home at Saugatuck, Michigan; beautiful, quiet, restful; boating, swimming, amusements; terms $18 week, $3 day. MRS. MILLA TAYLOR, Prop.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

EXCEPTIONAL OPPORTUNITY
Poultry ranch near Duncan, Vancouver Island, B. C.; 10 acres, wire fenced; houses for 900 birds, barn for two head; garage; feed shed; on school bus route: 10 minutes to station; telephone; price $4000. C. S. MARCHANT, 129 Pemberton Bldg., Victoria, B. C.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE

DUNN COUNTY, WIS.—Eighty acres, mostly level woodland; about 30 acres pine timber, several acres lowland, all good soil, spring, all fenced. For further particulars, write owner, MRS. ADDIE FLICK, Aurora, Ore.

NEW YORK SERVICE

A NEW YORK ADDRESS—An office where your mail, your customers or friends will be given real attention; individual representation whenever you need it for anything (except selling) is available in connection with my own office at reasonable cost.
WM. N. TOBIN
25 W. 44th St., New York City

ATTORNEYS

Thomas D. M. Latta, LL. B.
Member of the Faculty of Advocates, Edinburgh, Scotland, and of the Bar of Alberta
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY
850 Hastings Street, West, Vancouver, B. C.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

UNITED STATES and Foreign Patents, Trade-Marks, Copyrights and Designs. J. M. MANGHUM, Transportation Bldg., Washington, D. C. Registered Patent Attorney for 20 years.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Dairy supply manufacturing business, or any following: Tub liners, covers, fasteners; graduates, thermometers, test-bottles, butter and cheese testers, scales, tools, etc.; bargains. Box H-152, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Shirt ironer; first-class; steady position. THILLS HAND LAUNDRY, 135 Oneida St.

MFRS' REPRESENTATIVES

MANUFACTURING FIRMS
Or Individuals Desiring
REPRESENTATION IN AUSTRALIA
Must be good dependable line. Reply to Box Y-30, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED

COLLEGE GRADUATE OR TEACHER
Earnest Christian; experienced in Sunday School or church work preferred; free to travel; opportunity for unusual service with splendid income introducing The Book of Life; See our advertisement on another page; thorough training given; write fully. JOHN RUDIN & CO., Inc., 2813 Prairie Ave., Chicago.

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Local Classified Advertisements

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 20 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order five lines. (An advertisement measuring three or four lines must call for at least two insertions.)

REAL ESTATE

Marblehead Neck

Are you one of the many people who think that land here is too high for your pocketbook? We have a surprise for you. Visit the "Neck" and stop at our office. Discover what an excellent lot you can buy for your Summer cottage or for advance in value.

BONELLI-ADAMS CO.
Realtors
110 State Street Boston

In the Beautiful Franklin Hills of Massachusetts
An attractive summer home, 9 rooms, bath, abundant supply pure spring water, large open fireplace; property includes between 35 and 40 acres of land; picturesque views from every side; small house may be used as studio or playroom; a number of outbuildings including good barn; cement cellar; price $8500. For further particulars address Box W-34, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

Newton Highlands
Owner moving away desires to sell at once this lovely home with a beautiful setting among trees and shrubs. The house has 9 rooms and bath, and is in the very best of condition. A fine set of new awnings and a large lot of land completes the description—a real buy in every way. Call A. T. LAMOTTE, exclusive agent, 24 Milk St. Tel. Congress 3788.

FOR SALE—3 unrestricted properties, ideally situated near Chestnut Hill suburb of Philadelphia, Pa.; suitable for hotel, sanatorium, seminary or private school, or rest-home; peaceful surroundings, beautiful grounds from 4 to 20 acres, artesian wells, spacious porches, garages and out-houses; small amount cash required, balance long-term mortgages; will deal with principals only. Communicate with LOUIS KEMPNER, Freeman Building, Atlantic City, N. J.

RYE, N. H.
TO RENT in AUGUST, $250
8-room cottage, lovely grounds; 5 minutes to beach, 1½ to golf club; quiet, restful country location, but convenient to hotel and social activities; also estate $2500 for season.
CHAMBERLAIN & BURNHAM, Inc.
294 Washington Street, Boston
Tel. Congress 3053 or 4527

So. Portland Heights, Maine
FOR SALE
Colonial house, two years old, 9 rooms, sun parlor, open porch, all conveniences; double garage; shrubs and lawns; lot 100 by 180, in a beautiful community 15 minutes by trolley from Portland.
P. A. ANDERSON
21 Adelbert Street Tel. Forest 5904-R

On Cold Cape Cod
South Wellfleet, beautiful estate, new modern house, completely furnished ready for occupancy; to be sold at sacrifice to close estate. MARY A. MacFARLAND, 28 Sargent St., Newton. Tel. Newton North 3643.

Free Catalogue
Country Places and Suburban Homes River, Lake and Shore.
CHAMBERLAIN & BURNHAM, Inc.
294 Washington St., Boston

APARTMENTS TO RENT
215 Harvard Ave., $90 month.
501 Audubon Road, $110 month.
CHAMBERLAIN & BURNHAM, Inc.
294 Washington St. Tel. Congress 3053 or 4527

Beautiful Suburban Estate
To Rent July and August Only, $400
Magnificent corner location; beautiful grounds; 10 rooms; 2-car garage. Apply 35 Copeland Ave., Reading, Mass. Tel. 720.

SWITZERLAND
For Sale—Reasonable, hotel that accommodates 24 guests; European plan; beautiful private park; famous tourist resort. MRS. A. RUNCIKER, Grindelwald, Kt. Bern.

DEMAREST, N. J.—New five-room colonial house; all improvements, near lake; good commuting; 75x120; $9000, easy terms. SKINNER, 149 Broadway, Room 810 (N. Y. C.).

TORONTO—Attractive home, 6 rooms, square plan; tapestry brick, hardwood throughout; exclusive drive; less than cost. 24 Beck Ave. Grover 6151.

FOR SALE—Modest home, furnished, unfurnished; fine location, 25 minutes Boston, 10 Chestnut Hill; $8000. Z-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

TO LET—FURNISHED

BOSTON—For 3 months, attractively furnished suite of 2 rooms; near Christian Science church; rent very low. MRS. E. DILLON, 39 Hemenway St., Suite 1. Apply JANITOR.

FURNISHED HOUSE 6 rooms and bathroom for summer months at Newton. Tel. Newton North 1729-J.

N. Y. C.—For rent, summer, ultra modern 4-room apartment, all rooms on Hudson River, newly, luxuriously furnished, reasonable; references required. CHASE, 853 Riverside Drive.

N. Y. C., 300 Central Park West—Attractive, cool one-room apartment, kitchenette, bath, summer rate. Phone I. K. P.; Riverside 0534, or during the day, Caledonia 2710.

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BOSTON, MONDAY, JUNE 8, 1925 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

China's "Christian" General in a New Rôle

Feng Yu-hsiang, since his capture of Peking last October and the twenty-four-day rule of the government he set up, has turned from war to the pursuits of peace. Just how long the interests of the "Christian" marshal will find diversion in nonbelligerent activity it is difficult to say. Peace in China is so uncertain a quantity that forecasts are more than ordinarily hazardous. At the present time, however, there is no denying the fact that General Feng is hard at the task of beating his swords into plowshares in the furthering of a great colonization scheme that he has undertaken in the vast and thinly populated territory to the northwest of Peking and on the edge of the Gobi Desert.

Early in this year General Feng, in lieu of a dictatorship in Peking, accepted the post of Defense Commissioner of the Northwest Frontier, with headquarters in the city of Kalgan. This territory is of empire dimensions. It comprises the provinces—some of them only loosely joined with China proper—of Chahar, Suiyuan, Kansu, Inner Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan. To the south of this "open country" are the overpopulated provinces of Chihli, Shansi, Shensi and Shantung. General Feng has turned his army of fighting men into one of agriculturists, and by their pioneering he hopes to open the way for a vast inflow of people from other sections of China to populate this uninhabited territory.

This is more than an idle day dream of a temporarily unemployed warrior. Those who are familiar with the country to the north and west of Kalgan, beyond the Great Wall, assert that there are almost limitless possibilities in the development of the land. The winters, throughout much of this territory, are milder than those of Siberia. The growing season, as a result, is considerably longer. General Feng is reported to have pictured the future of his empire as giving promise of an Oriental repetition of the history of the American and Canadian west, with the settlers, in this case, wholly Chinese, drawn from the less promising and more densely populated districts of the country.

It is said that the chief impediment to the program of General Feng is the customary shortage of funds. The maintenance of armies is not a profitable undertaking in any part of the world, and Feng's capture of Peking did not, apparently, net him a fortune. To find temporary relief from financial difficulties General Feng has organized a bank in Kalgan. Here, so it is reported, he may follow the precedent established by the Manchurian war lord, Chang Tso-ling, and print money of his own against the day when a more substantial supply of gold is at his disposal. Meanwhile—so reports from Shanghai state—representatives of firms dealing in agricultural machinery are giving much attention to General Feng. Just what results have actually come from their activities has not as yet been made public.

General Feng's interest in agriculture, it must be said, may turn out to have a genuine political significance. No qualities appeal to the Chinese more than those of honesty and unselfishness, and no qualities have been more sadly lacking in many of the men who have influenced China's history in the last few years. General Feng voluntarily retired from Peking with the avowed purpose—so he expressed it—of furthering the interests of peace. Strangely enough he profited little, from a personal point of view, as a result of his coup. If his colonization scheme goes forward it is altogether probable that, in turning from war to this task of peace, he will establish himself, above other military leaders in China, as the Nation's "strong man." Whatever its political significance, however, the plan to "open up" a new empire on the fringe of China has possibilities of more than passing interest.

The Religious Minorities in Transylvania

There is no question that the American Commission on the Rights of Religious Minorities was actuated by nothing but the best of motives in its review of the situation of the minorities in Transylvania, conducted in 1924. And it would appear to be equally evident that the Rumanian Government is anxious to accord to these minorities, so far as possible, every reasonable consideration in the conduct of their affairs. It may be recalled that the rich province of Transylvania, roughly 22,000 square miles in area and formerly the southeastern portion of Hungary, was ceded to Rumania by the Trianon Treaty, which guaranteed minority rights. Hence, the four churches, which had constituted the main ancient religious denominations supported by the Hungarian Government (in much the same way that the British Government supports the Anglican Church), namely, the Lutheran, the Reformed, the Roman Catholic, and the Unitarian, found themselves under the Government of Rumania, with their main dependence for proper treatment upon the clause of the treaty mentioned.

The commission had a by no means easy task to fulfill, and appears to have achieved its aim successfully, according to the official report of its activities just published. It was granted every possible facility for both convenience and information by the high Rumanian ministers of state, but owing to the fact that it wished to proceed with its investigation independently, it declined to be accompanied by Rumanian officials or interpreters. This refusal was accepted with good will, and thus the commission was left entirely free to follow its own methods.

The report, which consists largely of a statement of alleged interferences with various rights and privileges claimed by the minorities, includes answers specifically given to the many charges of unfair treatment. Most of these seem to be satisfactory, and the assurance is given of correction of abuses which are found to be actually existent. It is stated that in the case of certain stated wrongs, which were submitted by the commission at the close of its investigation and admitted to be true by the Government, a promise that they would be immediately attended to was given by Mr. Duca, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, who spoke on behalf of Mr. Bratianu, the Prime Minister.

Mr. Duca's statement to the effect that it was his conviction that the future stability of the Rumanian State depended upon the loyalty and contentment of the several minority groups, and that hence as a matter of public policy the Government intended to do everything within its power to make the minorities willingly and loyally a part of the Rumanian State, sounds more than reasonable. Giving due credit for the inevitable clash of personalities incident upon a change of government such as occurred in this instance, it would appear that the religious minorities in Transylvania have little to fear concerning their future.

Reducing Waste in Government

Secretary Hoover, of the Department of Commerce of the United States, probably has had, since the first years of the last war, a wider experience in practical conservation and in the elimination of waste, than almost any other individual one might name. Many times, and in difficult circumstances, he has been able to prove the practicability of methods which he has adopted. He generously acknowledges that in these undertakings he has frequently been aided and assisted by the counsel of practical men of affairs. In a recent address delivered at the thirteenth annual meeting of the Chambers of Commerce of the United States he sought to point out the processes by which methods of economic conservation, more or less familiar to the delegates whom he addressed, might satisfactorily be applied to governmental departments.

Starting with the hypothesis that co-ordination and organization are essential in business, Secretary Hoover declared them to be highly essential in government. Lack of co-ordination in business and industry is at once reflected in higher prices; in government it is reflected in increased taxes, first of all, in waste, and in lessened confidence in the administrative power. The speaker, possibly realizing the ineffectiveness of any attempt to reform governments or business by even the most impassioned appeals to public thought, said he found his effort to be one of those "in which stimulating oratory is about as serviceable as a sermon on high voltage." "It contains," he remarked, "about the same proportion of humor and good cheer as a reminder that we have to work when the trout are rising."

It is interesting to trace, as the speaker somewhat briefly outlined it, the gradual development, perhaps almost unnoticed, of a governmental system, especially in its administrative branch, quite different from the closely co-ordinated system established by the framers of the Constitution. Conceding, as the facts would prove, that there has been no intentional usurpation of power or authority by any of the three basic institutions, the legislative, the judicial, or the executive, it is admitted that, because of the tremendous and rapid development of the country along industrial and commercial lines, the tendency has been to shunt onto the latter of these some of the functions of the other two.

This, by no logical method of reasoning, could be cited as an example of that complete co-ordination which is contemplated by the language of the Constitution. It is a manifestation of exactly the reverse. Perhaps much that is said regarding the tendency toward centralization of government may be explained by what Mr. Hoover regards as the wholly unauthorized and inexcusable assumption of semi-judicial and quasi-legislative functions by many of the newer bureaus, commissions and boards which have been created to expedite, under loose administrative authority, the extraordinary duties which have been assigned to them. Mr. Hoover does not attempt to conceal that this has resulted in irreparable wrongs. "The dangers of oppression in these matters are not merely a theory," he declares, "they are a fact."

Mr. Hoover does not intimate that the difficulties which he points out are insurmountable. Indeed, he believes they can be overcome. The mere enumeration of them should be sufficient to compel whatever action is necessary to bring about that reasonable co-ordination which will insure a proper functioning of all governmental agencies. The need, he says, is three primary reforms. He summarizes these as follows: "First, to group together all agencies having the same predominant major purposes under the same administrative supervision; second, to separate the semi-judicial and the semi-legislative and advisory functions from the administrative functions, placing the former under joint minds, the latter under single responsibility; and, third, we should relieve the President of a vast amount of direct administrative labor."

Is Installment Buying Bad for Trade?

American trade associations have recently directed the attention of the business interests of the country to the growing practice of consumers in buying a variety of articles on the installment plan, under which a relatively small initial payment is made at the time the goods are delivered, and the balance in a series of payments at regular intervals. In some quarters the theory is advanced that this system of selling is partially responsible for a slackened demand for certain staple commodities, and it is urged that the best interests of the consuming public, as well as those of manufacturers and merchants, would be furthered by a substantial limitation of deferred payment purchases.

Viewed from the standpoint of economic fundamentals, the claim that the amounts paid at regular periods for goods that have reached the ultimate consumer limit the general purchasing power, and thus diminish productive industry and trade, does not appear to be well founded. The manufacture of the articles bought on the installment plan gives employment to skilled labor, and the wages paid quickly find their way into the channels of general trade in payment for food, clothing and other necessities. If the accepted doctrine that the total volume of a country's trade is limited by the consumers' ability to buy is sound, it would seem manifest that the aggregate of sales must be practically the same, regardless of whether the money goes for shoes, clothes, radios, furniture, or pianos. Some industries and some merchants may suffer from a diversion of the public's spendings into particular channels, but others profit, and the net result is that no matter what goods are bought, labor and capital are equally employed in their production and distribution.

In opposition to the installment system, it is urged that its tendency is to promote the sale of articles that are of doubtful benefit to the purchaser, leaving just so much less money for what are regarded as necessities. The attempt to draw a hard and fast line between luxuries and useful goods has never succeeded, for the reason that what some persons may regard as a luxury, others consider necessary to their pleasure or comfort. In so far as the great mass of commodities offered for sale are concerned, a strict classification as essential or nonessential would seem to be impossible. It may be that the encouragement to overbuying through deferred payments may lead to unwise expenditures, but that is a matter for individual decision that can only be prevented by lessons in the hard school of experience.

The Gift of Art

A well-known writer once said that, until Corot painted the twilight, it did not exist. At first glance this may seem a gross exaggeration of fact, but closely considered this truism is indeed of valuable assistance in getting down to the root of that age-old query—"What price art?" On analyzing this somewhat startling aphorism, however, it becomes plain that, until this French painter turned up with his bursting sense of the compelling beauty of advancing night, no one else had ever made such a pictorial to-do over the soft and subtle qualities that nature manifests in her moments of nocturnal transitioning. While other artists before him had sensed the quiet beauty of twilight and dawn, had given voice in many a couplet and canvas to their lyric joy at this ageless miracle, it remained for Corot to reach the very peak of praise over this daily veiling of things terrestrial, over this nightly transformation from staring fact to floating fancy.

In the long succession of delicately modulated landscapes that bear this famous painter's name is found the whole matter of dawn and twilight so succinctly summed up that, ever afterward, this particular phase of nature has been an open secret for all men to understand and appreciate for themselves. Out of this painter's appreciation and gratitude, out of his ecstasy and homage, came this seeming revelation. He fixed the fleeting effects of graying skies and melting foliage in a secure and lasting web of tone and color. He made it possible that others, noting these signposts he so ardently set up, should follow him in his rhapsodical flights and come to know in turn what he had discovered. Only the deepest feeling for natural beauty could have given him the clue to what had always lain so abundantly at man's feet.

Herein is summed up the great gift of art; that just as Corot became the acknowledged spokesman for one special aspect of beauty, so each artist in turn uncovers some other variation of the eternal theme, some sign of confidence in a universe so full of wonders to the seeing eye. Each searcher for fresh beauty is another link in the universal chain of art. As Browning so aptly puts it, "He lends his mind out," making visible that which to others is unseen. From out the great cosmic storehouse of beauty are these treasures brought forth one by one; to each artist his particular gift. Without the Rembrandts, the Velásquez, the Titians, the world would be irreparably the poorer. Minus the great legion of artists that have sprung up in every age and clime, the history of mankind would be a colorless affair, a prosaic record at best. Art is a free gift, a boon that opens the unseeing eyes, that touches the heart to higher concepts. It preaches a gospel of tolerance and mutuality, of a kinship beyond race and creed. Giving in the name of art and beauty is true giving indeed.

Editorial Notes

One cannot help shedding a metaphorical tear at the demise of the Villager, that bi-weekly four-page publication which for eight years has flourished under the guidance of Samuel Strauss. It was a periodical almost without any competitor, for it ran no advertisements and was simply devoted to the aim of being a "journal of reflection," the quotation at the top of the first page reading, "And he drew a little aside, the better to observe them who went on the highway." The Villager reached its four hundredth issue before suspension, and many have been the subjects handled upon those compact four pages in judicious, humorous, individual manner. For the Villager was nothing if not a little out of the ordinary. Though written many years before, Charles Churchill's words in Gotham might well constitute this paper's epitaph:

> The villager, born humbly and bred hard,
> Content his wealth, and poverty his guard,
> In action simply just, in conscience clear,
> By guilt untainted, undisturbed by fear,
> His means but scanty, and his wants but few,
> Labor his business and his pleasure too,
> Enjoys more comfort in a single hour
> Than ages give the wretch condemn'd to power.

Half a billion dollars is no mean sum, especially when it represents an increase in savings deposits in a year. According to the latest announcement of the United States Federal Reserve Board in this connection, the aggregate savings deposits reported by some 900 banks distributed throughout the country showed this increase from May 1, 1924, to May 1, 1925. Is it unreasonable to see some connection between such an incident and the fact of prohibition? If the same thing were reported from some country in which liquor drinking had replaced prohibition, how eagerly the wets would parade it as positive proof that liquor drinking improved the economic conditions of the country. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

The Diary of a Political Pilgrim

FROM A LONDON CORRESPONDENT

Usually the British, as a nation, are interested in politics. At this moment, however, interest in politics is at a very low ebb and attention is absorbed in what has been described as the dismal science, economics. Britain's political position since the war has been good, her economic position has been very bad. Not all the rejoicings over the return to the gold standard can disguise the fact that, six years after the armistice, there are still 1,250,000 unemployed in Great Britain, and that the demoralizing system of the dole appears to be the only alternative to leaving great masses of deserving people to starve.

During the last six months a very serious economic stock-taking has been going on behind the scenes. It has been undertaken by Government departments, by members of Parliament, by banks, and by professors and economists. But much the most important inquiry has been that jointly conducted by the employers and the trade union leaders in the great trades, such as coal mining, shipbuilding, iron and steel and textiles, which have been most affected by the depression.

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For the first time, perhaps, the employers in the major industries of the Nation have really taken the leaders of the workers into their confidence about the position of their businesses and the trade unions have abandoned a mainly combative attitude, so as to consider, in a responsible way, what the problems which confront the employers really are.

The outcome is by no means clear as yet. The inquiries and negotiations are still incomplete. But the most important result has been the effect which the discussions are having upon the attitude and policy of the trade unions and of the Labor Party.

From the national point of view the Labor Government which held office under Ramsay MacDonald last year was a considerable success, especially taking into account the total lack of experience of the great majority of its members. Its foreign policy was excellent, until the signing of the ill-fated treaty with Russia. Its administrative work, though undistinguished, was adequate.

But from the purely labor point of view it was a great failure. It was unable to carry out or even to begin to carry out a single one of the great reforms which Socialists had hoped for and promised. It did nothing whatever to bring about the Socialist millennium. The result, not unnaturally perhaps, has been the almost total eclipse of Mr. MacDonald and his more moderate colleagues in the Labor world since November last. For the moment they count for hardly anything either in Parliament or in the country.

With the discredit of the moderates, the left wing advanced to take charge. The extreme section of the Labor movement had said all along that nothing could be accomplished by ordinary political methods, and that direct action on the united front by means of strikes and international action was the only road to the millennium which the worker desired.

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So, despite the evidence of the election that public opinion did not like too close association with Russia, the left wing sent the trade union delegation to fraternize with the Russian trade unions, and initiated the policy of making great demands upon the employers for better conditions, and of trying to force compliance with their demands by joint strike action between the leading unions.

The result of the last six months' experience, however, has not been very encouraging to the extremists. There has been no popular response to the demand for closer relations with Russia. And the joint inquiries into the depressed industries have revealed beyond dispute that the reason for unemployment and low wages is not the greed of the capitalist, but the facts of world trade, and that a policy of strikes and violence could only make things worse. The direct action program of the left wing, therefore, has proved no more successful in solving the workers' problems than did the constitutional program of the Labor moderates when in office.

What the outcome will be no one can say. But it is clear that a great struggle is impending between the moderates and the extremists for the control both of the trade unions and of the Labor Party. On the one side stand men like Mr. MacDonald, Mr. Snowden, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. Clynes, who are really for throwing over the orthodox and theoretic nostrums of the Socialist creed and dealing with the problems of industry on reformist but strictly practical lines.

On the other side stand Mr. Wheatley, Mr. Purcell, Mr. Cook and the so-called "Glasgow squad," who believe that the troubles of the workers cannot be solved without a far-reaching reconstruction of the whole economic system on Socialist lines, and that this reconstruction must be put through, if not with violence, at least with the ruthless use of the legislative machine by a Socialist majority in Parliament.

There is no likelihood whatever of the extremists obtaining a majority for their policy, either in the unions or in Parliament. There is a growing feeling that, whatever the ultimate solution may be, Mr. Baldwin's present-day advice that Capital and Labor should "get together" and find the way through the present slough of economic despond in co-operation, and not in antagonism, is the only practical course.

But the quarrel between the right wing and the left may have far-reaching effects upon the political life of the Nation. Will the two sides continue to work together? If Labor splits, will moderate Labor join with the Liberals? It is much too early as yet to say.

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Lord Allenby has resigned the High Commissionership in Egypt, after running his full term. He was the hero of the famous campaign against the Turks which resulted in the freeing of Palestine, a campaign which, from the military point of view, was one of the most dramatically successful in history.

Since 1919 he has shared with Zaghlul Pasha the limelight in Egypt. He came to sympathize with the Egyptian desire for independence, and it was his action in threatening to resign if it was not conceded that led to the present settlement with Egypt.

It is said that in later years he has become less confident that the Egyptians are yet able to maintain a stable government, and he certainly supported the strong measures taken last autumn, after the assassination of Sir Lee Stack, which led to the overthrow of the Zaghlulist Party and the entry of the present moderate government of Ziwar Pasha into power.

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Lord Astor's bill to enable peeresses in their own right to sit in the House of Lords came unexpectedly near to success. It was only defeated by two votes. And the case for it was really conceded by the Government, for the principal reason which was adduced against it was that a Cabinet committee was considering the reform of the House of Lords and that the question of the equality of men and women ought to be dealt with as part of the larger issue and not piecemeal.

The question is not of great intrinsic importance, for the number of peeresses in their own right is very small, about a dozen. The really interesting thing is what the Government will propose to do with the House of Lords itself. Its present composition is universally admitted to be a hopeless anachronism. But no two people ever agree on what alternative second chamber should be put in its place.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Moscow

Moscow, May 12

May 1 and Nov. 7 are the two outstanding holidays of the Soviet Union. The cars cease to run; the restaurants are tightly closed; and a large part of the population takes part in a huge parade to the Red Square. This year the first of these holidays went off very much in the customary manner. War Commissioner Frunze recited the oath of the Red Army soldier, and the new recruits in the Red Square repeated it after him. Along with a number of Soviet leaders, the members of the British women's trade union delegation took place on the reviewing stand. On the opposite side of the square streamers were spread out with greetings to the women's delegation and to the British workers as allies of the Soviet trade unions in the struggle for unity of the trade union movement. The city was gayly festooned and decorated; perhaps the most striking achievement in this field was the illumination of the entrance to the Trade Union Hall with 700 colored lamps, which formed a design of the hammer and sickle, together with words greeting the First of May.

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A colored visitor is always certain to get an enthusiastic welcome in Moscow. The Negro poet, Claude Mackaye, held the forefront of literary and social attention when he visited Russia in the fall of 1922. More recently an American Negro named Davis addressed the Moscow Provincial Soviet Congress. He claimed to be "a representative of the most oppressed and downtrodden people of the world, the American Negroes." The congress gave him a hearty round of applause; and his picture now appears on the cover of two of the most popular Moscow illustrated magazines. One of the pictures shows the Negro shaking hands with a typical Russian peasant: a symbol of the Communist ideal of uniting the Russian workers and peasants with the darker races which are considered oppressed.

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Quite recently "the week of the red flower" was observed in Moscow. Young people sold red flowers in the streets for the purpose of aiding the "bezprizorni" children, or waifs. There are still large numbers of quite destitute homeless children, the products of war and famine. They roam about the city streeets in bands and live largely by begging and stealing. Many of them are addicted to drugs; and in general these "bezprizorni" children are recognized as one of the most serious social problems which Russia is called upon to solve. Even when they are gathered off the streets and placed in children's homes it is difficult to keep them, because of their vagabond habits. One method of reclaiming these children is to establish combination agricultural school-colonies in the country districts, where the children are brought up in a more wholesome atmosphere and freed from the degrading influences of the city streets.

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The Fourteenth Conference of the Communist Party, which has just ended here, was noteworthy because of the complete absence of party politics from the subjects under discussion. The party conference last year was largely given over to a discussion and denunciation of "Trotzkyism," but Trotzky's name was scarcely mentioned in the conference which has ended, and the whole question of internal party controversy was evidently regarded as a closed subject. More or less technical economic questions absorbed a good deal of the attention of the conference, and the problem of the new party policy in the peasant villages came in for a considerable amount of discussion. It seems that the local Communists have not always understood how to apply the policy of employing more persuasion and less force in the relations with the peasants. The conference emphasized two points: first, that the new policy was not a political maneuver, but a sincere attempt to establish a new form of relationship with the peasants; and, secondly, that there is no intention of giving up the leading rôle of the Communist Party in the villages. The problem is to carry out this rôle of leadership by methods which are not unpalatable to the peasants.

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There is such a wide gulf between the play "Pollyanna" and the products of the classical Russian novelists that it was somewhat of a surprise to see "Mary Pickford in 'Pollyanna'" advertised among Moscow's motion picture attractions. However, it is quite possible that "Pollyanna" may strike a more congenial chord in present-day Russian consciousness than would have been the case a generation ago. The prevalent literary fashion is to reject Dostoievsky as "out of harmony with the times" because of his introspective mysticism and the somewhat pathological character types which he depicts, and to sneer at the "bourgeois waverings" of Turgenieff's heroes and heroines. What is demanded in contemporary Russian literature is action, unaccompanied by too much thought and discussion. Now Pollyanna is a creature of action; and she never seems to have been touched by the internal self-questionings which haunt so many of the Russian fictional characters. So it may be that she will escape the censure which is meted out to Dostoievsky and Turgenieff.

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A proposal has been laid before the All-Russian Soviet Congress, which meets this week, to insert a clause in the Russian Constitution granting to Russian and foreign citizens, individually and in groups, the right to apply private initiative in developing the productive resources of the country. While this is merely a formal recognition of an existing fact, it is interesting as the first constitutional recognition of the ideas of the New Economic Policy.

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The Moscow theatrical season is now drawing to a close. The Art Theater has already closed its doors and departed for Tiflis, where all the seats for its ten days' engagement were sold before its arrival. Its studios, however, are still playing, including the Musical Studio, which may visit America next fall with its repertory of brilliant and lively musical comedies.

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The plight of the horseless peasant constantly comes up as an obstacle to the agricultural reconstruction of the country. It is estimated that about 40 per cent of the peasants in the Soviet Union have no horses. The natural increase in the number of the country's horses proceeds slowly and only a very small proportion of these horseless peasants have been organized in agricultural communes or collectives. It is now proposed to relieve the condition of these peasants by importing horses from Mongolia and western China.

Letters to the Editor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"General Von Hindenburg's Election"

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read your editorial in the Monitor of April 28: "General von Hindenburg's Election," with great interest, and I can well say that every Democrat and genuine Republican shares the opinion expressed by you regarding the result of the election. The fact should not be overlooked, however, that the number of votes cast for von Hindenburg is less than the number cast for Dr. Marx and Thälemann together. Accordingly one may rightly say that the majority of the people are democratic and anti-militaristic in their sympathies.

It does, indeed, seem even to us many times as if the German mentality had remained unchanged since 1914, as you write in your article. But whoever has the opportunity of becoming more intimately acquainted with the German people must admit, however, that there have already been many changes.

I had the opportunity of attending a public demonstration of the German Peace Association, at which almost 2000 people were present. The question "Hindenburg as president—and what then?" was the occasion for the demonstration.

Genuine democrats such as Schücking, Oesterreich, Quidde, von Gerlach, and others spoke, and it was inspiring to see with what clear insight and moral courage these men pictured the prevailing political situation and conditions in Germany, how they were permeated by the desire for peace and the sense of understanding between nations, and how uncompromisingly they exposed the evils of militarism.

The audience rewarded each individual speaker with prolonged applause. Such demonstrations were not permitted before the war, it should be remembered, and they show that the eyes of a great many people in Germany were opened by the war.

Even if to outward appearances the masses still seem unteachable, and even if again a Hindenburg was elected president because of mass feeling, still the age of true democracy has begun in Germany also, the age in which a people is reaching its maturity and majority.

These appointed and chosen ones, these valiant, unselfish champions of democracy and peace keep faithful watch—not at the Rhine—but over those who would seemingly like to place themselves as obstacles in the way of the continuous progress of the democratic idea in Germany. "A GERMAN WOMAN-DEMOCRAT."

Berlin, Germany.